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Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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Select Poetry.

THE WINE CUP.

BY MRS. CAROLINE M. SAWYER

Dash down that sparkling cup!—its gleam,
Like the pale corpse-light o'er the tomb,
Is but a false, deceitful beam,
To lure thee onward to thy doom.
The sparkling gleam will fade away,
And round thy lost, bewildered feet,
'Mid darkness, terror and dismay,
The ghastly shapes of death will meet.

Dash down the cup!—a poison sleeps
In every drop thy lips would drain,
To make thy life-blood seethe and leap,
A fiery flood, through every vein—
A fiery flood that will efface,
By slow degrees, that god-like mind,
Till 'mid its ashes not a trace
Of reason shall be left behind.

Dash down the cup!—a serpent starts
Beneath the flowers that crown its brim,
Those deadly fangs will strike thy heart,
And make thy flashing eye grow dim:
Before whose hot and maddening breath—
More fatal than the simoon blast—
Thy manhood, in unhonored death,
Will sink, a worthless wreck at last.

Dash down the cup!—thy father stands,
And pleads in accents deep and low,
Thy anguished mother clasps her hands,
With quivering lips and wordless woe.
They who have borne thee on their breast,
And shielded thee through many a year;
Oh! wouldst thou make their bosoms blest,
Their life a joy—their pleading hear!

Dash down that cup!—thy young wife kneels;
Her eyes, whose tears have often gushed,
Are turned with mute and soft appeal,
Upon the babe, in slumber hushed.
Didst thou not woo her in thy youth
With many a fond and solemn vow?
Oh, turn again, and all her truth
And love shall be rewarded now!

Dash down that cup!—and on thy brow,
Though darkened o'er with many a stain,
Thy manhood's light, so feeble now,
Shall bright and steady burn again.
Thy strength shall, like the fabled bird,
From its own ashes upward spring,
And fountains in thy breast be stirred
Whose waters living joys shall bring.

Choice Miscellany.

From Sartain's Magazine.

THE ESTRANGED HEARTS.

A TALE OF MARRIED LIFE.

BY CLARA MORETON.

CHAPTER III.

In the weeks that followed, Margaret Dorrance had ample time to regret her obstinacy. The breach that separated her from her husband seemed daily to widen. He gave her no opportunity for explanations; but treated her with studied coldness whenever they met. Her apartment he had ceased to share, since that fatal night.

She felt now how much easier it would have been to have yielded to his wishes—even to have renounced all society—than to bear the penalty which her perverseness had brought upon her.

Often had she been upon the point of throwing herself at his feet, and begging for a return of his love; but then pride would hold her back with its iron grasp.

Oh, how truly has it been said that "pride is to be conquered as man would conquer an enemy." Few there are that realize how it plants the thistle and the thorn in the garden of the affections—how it turns the heart to a desert, and unseals the Marah, which with its surging flood sweeps away all holy affections.

Margaret felt but too truly that the difference which had separated her from her husband, had also removed her farther from her God. She could not call upon Him as before, when, looking upon her children and her husband, she had acknowledged His goodness and mercy to her, in giving her such blessings. Now, with the selfishness of an impenitent heart, she accused him of injustice: and recalling the gloomy doctrines which had been early impressed upon her memory by the pious mother who was now no more, she thought if she was fated to be an unloved wife, she would at least learn to bear it with stoicism.

Thus day after day, she wandered farther from the kingdom of Heaven; the thorns of earth wounding her, the bitter waters of her heart overwhelming her, and pride only strengthening her to endurance.

At length came an invitation to a party, given by one of her oldest and most intimate friends.

Margaret had neither inclination to go nor spirit to prepare herself; but Emily Walton would take no refusal. Tableaux were not then out of date, and she was preparing to have them on a large scale. No one but Margaret came up to her ideas of a Rebecca, and so she coaxed Mrs. Dorrance into yielding her reluctant consent.

The day preceding arrived, and all the morning Margaret had been oppressed with an unaccountable sadness. She went into the nursery to divert her mind with her children.

Ida was asleep, but Harry had just been brought in by his nurse from a walk, and his attention was engrossed by a new toy.

"Come hither, Harry," said Mrs. Dorrance; "come sit in mamma's lap."

"No, me unt, me done want to, me sit in me own lap."

"Oh, Harry's a naughty boy, to speak so to mamma! Well, never mind; when poor mamma dies, and is buried up in the cold ground, then little Harry will feel bad."

The tender-hearted fellow dropped his toy, and burst into a sob, the big tears rolled down his cheeks, his breast heaved, and he said reproachfully,

"Oo no do right to talk so to me; done oo see how bad on make me feel?"

His mother was ready to clasp him to her heart, when suddenly his whole countenance changed. Resuming his former independent tone, and at the same time picking up his toy, he said,

"Well, me done care; me never mind; when oo die, me papa get me new mamma very quick."

Margaret was so vexed at this sudden turn that she felt like shaking the boy; but controlling herself, she left him to the nurse, who was mightily pleased at the spirit evinced by his answer.

And thus every little event of that day seemed to have a tendency to depress her more and more; and when the hour approached that Mrs. Walton had promised to send her husband for her, she stood shivering, although beside a glowing fire, feeling that she would be willing to die, could she but once more rest her head upon her own husband's breast.

She had ordered her own carriage that night, and, at the appointed hour, it was punctually at the door.

Mr. Walton had not come. Oh, the relief, if she should not be obliged to go!

Once more she went to her boudoir—the darling little room, where she had passed so many happy hours with her husband, he reading aloud to her their favorite books; while she, pillowed upon a lounge, listened, wondering if ever human voice had equalled his in its rich modulated tones.

Now, she stood there alone. Alone! and oh, so wretched! Whichever way she turned, the lofty mirrors reflected back a pale face, with eyes that tears had robbed of half their brilliancy.

How strange it seemed!

Her dress of amber satin, with its bertha of costly lace—the delicate-colored wreath of natural jessamine flowers that encircled her head as a coronet—the embroidered demi-skirt of lace, looped up with green sprays, and jessamine buds; so much taste evinced, so much luxury scattered around, and withal, such worlds of misery looking out from the depths of those hopeless eyes.

The door bell rang. The servant who answered it, ushered a gentleman into the drawing room.

Mrs. Dorrance, advancing, met Edward Graham.

"Mr. Graham! To what accident am I indebted for this unexpected call?"

"Mrs. Walton commissioned me last evening to call for you to-night, Mrs. Dorrance. Her husband, she said, would be unavoidably detained?"

Mrs. Dorrance lips smiled, but her eyes changed not from their dim sorrow, as she answered,

"As Emily has not kept her part of the compact, I am released from mine. I shall not go to-night, Mr. Graham, and am sorry to have given you all this trouble. I will not detain you one moment longer."

"But, Mrs. Dorrance, your friend made me promise that I would not return without you; indeed you must go; your absence would cast a damper over the whole party."

"I am not vain enough to believe *that*, Mr. Graham," she answered, with something of scorn in her manner.

"I did not say it with any intention of flattering you, Mrs. Dorrance: it will most assuredly be so, for Mrs. Walton is relying on you to personate several characters, and without you, the whole series must of course fall through."

"I cannot help it, Mr. Graham. As Emily did not send her husband for me, as she promised, I am released from attendance. You need not urge it, for even did I wish to go, you know my husband has objected to my receiving attentions from you."

"But, Mrs. Dorrance, your husband has taken off that interdict," interrupted Mr. Graham, eagerly, and as he spoke, he glanced through the suite of rooms, for they both remained standing in the centre of the drawing-room. His voice might have been a semi-tone lower, as he continued:

"I met him to-day, and asked his consent to wait upon you this evening; he replied promptly that he had no objections. I hope now you will not consider yourself justified in disappointing your friends."

Mrs. Dorrance could not account for the sudden suspicion which entered her mind that Mr. Graham had not spoken the truth. To be sure, she had ceased to regard him as a friend, since the night he had endeavored to persuade her to forgetfulness of her duties as a wife; and associating him with the first cause of her alienation from her husband, it was no wonder that she felt a fear of his trying to separate them still farther. She fixed her eyes earnestly upon him,

"Mr. Graham, is that strictly true?"

"Upon my honor it is. What reason have you to doubt my word, Mrs. Dorrance?"

"I thought it possible," she replied, "that this might be one of the occasions for falsehood, for which fashionable life grants free and full absolution; but if it is as you say, I will not disappoint Emily; it would not be right, I suppose, for me to do so."

She prepared herself to go out to the carriage.

"You are not deceiving me?" she said.

"Mr. Graham opened the door. As he followed Mrs. Dorrance into the hall, his quick eye caught a glimpse of her husband just coming out of the library. He answered in a *raised tone*,

"I told you, Mrs. Dorrance, exactly what your husband said."

They were gone. Margaret had not seen the one imploring, despairing look that was cast after her. She had not a dream of the tempest of agony with which a "full grown heart," freighted with love for her, was battling throughout that weary night.

Could she but have divined it, how joyously would she have retraced her steps! with what explanations of, and concessions for, the past—with what promises for the future, would she have dispelled that momentarily increasing storm.

"False-hearted, crafty, subtle, as I believe him to be, yet has he told her all, and she has chosen to go. Now, as I said, so shall it be though it breaks my heart strings."

These were the only words that escaped his lips.

And what had he said?

It was true that Edward Graham had met him, and asked his consent to wait upon his wife; but he had told him that it was to a theatrical exhibition. It was true that Mr. Dorrance had answered he should make no objection, but he had also added, "*If she consents to go with you to-night, she shall return to my house no more.*"

The party was over. In all her characters Margaret has seemed to excel herself. As Corinne, the whole company looked upon her with breathless astonishment, wondering to see such depth of expression, where before they had noted only mere regularity of features and brilliancy of complexion. Whispered words of admiration followed her everywhere when the tableaux ceased; but heartsick and weary of all—the yearning for her husband's presence creeping into her breast more and more, to the utter extinction of all other emotions, she welcomed with eager joy the announcement that her carriage was in waiting.

Mr. Graham was of course her escort. He was very much animated, and profuse in praise of the parts she had so well sustained. She answered him only in monosyllables. Indeed, her mind was so preoccupied with thoughts of her husband, resolving that she would that night confess all her wretchedness to him, that she did not even observe the direction which the carriage was taking.

At length they stopped. The footman, flinging open the door, said, "Shall I ring the bell, sir?"

Margaret glanced up to the house. It was her father's dwelling.

"What does this mean?" she said quickly, "drive back to my own residence—what are you thinking of, Richard?"

"Of my master's orders, madam; he directed us to leave you here."

There was an insolent tone in he footman's voice which was very galling; but collecting herself, Mrs. Dorrance replied with dignity,

"You know my father is in Europe, Richard—there is no one here but his housekeeper—I am sure there is some misunderstanding. Tell William to drive back, and then if your master still insists, I will make no objections."

"We can't do it, indeed we can't, Mrs. Dorrance," answered Richard, with more gentleness. "Mr. Dorrance told both Bill and me, that he would turn us out of his service if we failed to obey him."

Mrs. Dorrance threw herself back in the carriage.

"My God! what is there left for me to do? my heart is broken!"

Mr. Graham bent his head, and whispered a few words in her ear.

She sprang from his side as if he had been a serpent, and rushing up the lofty marble steps, rang the bell, peal after peal, with her own delicately-gloved hands.

The shutters were closed all the way up, but now one in the second story opened, and a voice called out,

"What in goodness' name is wanting at this time of night?"

"It is I! I! do you not know me?—Margaret! Margaret Dorrance. I beseech you, Mrs. Brown, let me in quickly; I shall die if you do not."

The moments that elapsed before the door was opened, seemed to her an age, as she stood there with her opera cloak fluttering out in the wind, and the cold night air striking full upon her unprotected arms and breast.

Edward Graham had followed her, and now he humbly said,

"Before we part, Mrs. Dorrance, say that you forgive me."

She stamped her foot in frenzy, as she answered,

"Go ask forgiveness of God—you need it; he may forgive you, but I never will."

The door opened and closed after her as she went in. The carriage rattled off, and Edward Graham turned from the steps—his hypocritical, remorseless heart too utterly lost to all good emotions to feel other than disappointment at the thwarting of his designs.

CHAPTER IV.

Morning found Howard Dorrance still in his library—his haggard face and bloodshot eyes too well attesting the strength of the storm that had spent its fury upon him, throughout those long night watches.

He had kept his word, but in so doing he had wrenched his heart until every beat was but a throb of pain.

The conviction, which in his morbid reveries had fastened itself upon him, that in his wife's unfaithfulness, he was to receive the punishment of his broken vows to Helen Graham, seemed to have crowded from his mind all thoughts of a possibility of his having in any way misjudged her.

Even had his conscience accused him of too great severity, could he not find occasion to justify himself in her coldness?—in the marks of favor which she had given to his hated rival?—in the choice which she had made but the night before, in defiance of him?

As the morning hours were on, a letter was brought him: a servant in the hall awaited an answer.

He broke the seal. It was from his wife.

Upon its pages he traced such protestations of innocence, such burning words of changeless love for him, such adjurations for mercy, that his heart melted into forgiveness for the errors she confessed. He wrote hastily his answer promising to be with her immediately; he folded the sheet; he looked in vain amidst his own papers for an envelope, and rising, went to the drawer of his wife's writing desk. The first thing his eyes fell upon was the enclosed lock of hair. He could see what it was through the thin paper, and seizing it, he opened it with the fond hope that he might find it his own, so earnestly had she assured him that to him alone had her heart's love been given. He read, "Edward—midnight. *Amor et constantia.*"

Staggering back, his face grew pallid, and his teeth ground fiercely together.

He threw the note he had written in reply, upon the coals; he took an envelope from his wife's drawer, and enclosing in it the letter she had written to him, directed and sent it back to her by the servant.

He was weak no longer, his heart was troubled with no more vain yearnings. The woman who could call upon God to witness her innocence of any other love save that she bore her husband, while her breast was filled with a guilty passion for another, she who could thus mingle treachery and deceit, could no longer hold any claim upon his heart. He would have spurned her from him as if she had been a worm, had she thrown herself in his way. Yes, he thanked God that he was strong now—*that his weakness was all over. He had done with* picking flowers by the wayside, he had now to make himself a path through thorns and briars, and manfully would he toil on over them. If they lacerated him, none should know it; if he grew weary and faint, he would heed it not. On, on, pausing not even to look back into the past, until toil-worn he should welcome the only *refuge* from ceaseless sorrow which the world can give—the grave.

Such were his thoughts. The very day he wrote a letter to his aunt Egerton, the only relative which death had spared him, begging her to leave Woodlawn, her place upon the Hudson, and come to his city home to take charge of his children, while he should travel in Europe.

She had not visited him since his marriage, nor had he taken his young wife to her home; for a coldness had sprung up between his aunt and himself, on account of his treatment of Helen Graham, who was her devoted friend. It was at her place that he had first met her. But now he wrote so humbly, acknowledging his sin, and telling her of the severe punishment that had been visited upon him for it, that Mrs. Egerton could not refuse his request.

There was nothing to keep her at her own home, except her attachment to the beautiful spot; for she had no family, having been left a widow but a few months after her marriage.

She immediately made her arrangements to leave Woodlawn, until the summer weather should come on, at which time she proposed returning with the children and *their nurses.*

Two weeks more, and she took from Howard Dorrance the charge of his mansion, while he continued his preparations *for traveling.*

CHAPTER V.

Margaret Dorrance moved about her father's house, like an automaton. Since the day her letter had been returned to her, without one word of answer, she had shed no tears: she seemed petrified with grief.

Her face became pale and wan, her eyes seemed hourly to grow more cold and dim, her voice lost its sweet tone, and her form its roundness.

The return of her father was all now that she apparently desired. A faint hope dwelt in her heart that he might be able to effect the reconciliation, which she had despaired of seeing accomplished in any other way.

At length came the horrible news that he had died in the steamer upon his return home, when they had been out but two days. His body had been buried at sea.

The kind clergyman who had called to break this distressing news to her, was surprised to see with what apathy it was received.

He could not read in those cold, stone-like eyes, of the heart that his words had plunged down, down into the depths of despair, to that lowest deep where the star-rays of hope never penetrate. He could not divine that that strange-toned voice was the echoing of a spirit wailing its own dirge. He could not know how, when the door had closed upon him, she had dropped like a stone to the floor. In the death-like swoon that followed, she had been unconscious, for a brief period of the griefs which were feeding upon her

When she revived, there was still no alteration in her demeanor; through all the bustle that followed of preparing her mourning dresses, she was the same; her sharpened features seemed to have hardened into marble.

Mrs. Brown, with tears in her eyes, looked upon her as she moved from room to room, appearing so much taller from her thinness and her sombre garments, and she would mutter to herself, "Lord love the child, if her father had come back and found her thus he never would have known her."

Margaret had heard through her dressmaker of the gossiping which had followed her separation from her husband.

As usual, in such instances, the censure rested upon the wife, the husband being only blamed for having too long borne her imprudent conduct. His spirit was commended in having at length sent her home to her father's, thus refusing to countenance longer her extravagancies. This was the commonly received explanation; but as always, there were two sides to the story; and Mrs. Dorrance had many devoted friends, who warmly defended her, until at length chilled by her repeated refusals to see them, they too shook their heads mysteriously, and gave ear to the rumors that were afloat.

From the same source, she had heard that Mr. Dorrance was going to Europe, and that his aunt was to have the charge of the children.

And now every day she looked through the morning papers, to see if her husband's name were among the list of passengers, in the different steamers, that was given from time to time.

One morning her eyes fell upon his name; something of a wild light of old flashed from them as she read, "Last night, the youngest child of Howard Dorrance, Esq., was apparently suddenly seized with convulsions. Dr. Abernethy Jones was immediately summoned, who suspected, from peculiar symptoms, that the child was under the influence of some powerful narcotic. He extorted from the nurse a confession, that the child, having been restless and fretful for several nights, she had given it laudanum, being unaware of its great power. He promptly applied the usual means for the counteracting of its effects, and the child was relieved before the family physician arrived. The nurse who had been but a few days in the family, was immediately discharged. Dr. Abernethy Jones is a promising young physician, who has been very successful in his practice. He resides at No. 141 Black Street."

Margaret dashed the paper upon the floor.

"My child! my child!" she screamed, as clasping her hands, she raised her eyes to heaven.—"My baby! oh God! have mercy upon me and lead me to her!"

The thought that darted through her brain that moment was it answer to her prayer?—"More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

She flew to her room, she habited herself in her coarsest materials; a dress of black cashmere, and a heavy shawl of the same color. As Mrs. Brown had adopted a mourning dress for Mrs. Dorrance's father, in whose service she had been for years, Margaret hastened to her and disclosed her plans, borrowed her coarse black straw bonnet, and thick serge veil.

How her heart palpitated as she threaded street after street, until she came to one in the suburbs of the city, where she remembered having heard that there was a large hair-dressing establishment kept only by females. She found the place easily, and to the woman in waiting, she communicated her desire of disguising herself, at the same time pressing upon her a bank note of considerable value to insure secrecy.

Margaret was taken into a private room. She sat down, and directed her long exuberant tresses to be shorn close to her head. The woman, with more forethought, suggested that she should spare as much of it as possible by drawing it off from her forehead and up from the back of her head, and fastening it there, contrive to cover it with the false hair she should select, and plain muslin morning caps.

Margaret entrusted everything to her. The woman only cut off a part *half the hair; the rest* she managed to hide with a cap of brown Holland, which she was some time in making, and to which she fastened the perruque of flaxen hair that Mrs. Dorrance selected.

Commissioned by Margaret, she then went into an adjoining store, and purchased half a dozen plain breakfast caps, *suitable for mourning.*

They were made of thick lawn, and after trying one upon Mrs. Dorrance's head, there was nothing left which could possibly lead to a suspicion of the metamorphosis.

Margaret was satisfied that no one could detect her, as she saw what a change the light hair produced; but now arose another difficulty in the attainment of her purpose. Without references or recommendation, it was impossible that she could obtain the situation for which she had resolved to apply.

She was well-nigh discouraged, when the thought struck her that Helen Graham, who had always been ready to advise her for her good, might still be willing to befriend her, if she should confess to her her whole history; and over her husband, no one would probably have *more influence than Miss Graham.*

Resolving that she would immediately apply to her, she bent her steps to her dwelling.

CHAPTER VI.

Helen Graham was in her thirtieth year. She was not beautiful; but her thoughtful, pensive cast of countenance never failed to interest. Few could tell in what her charms consisted, for her features were quite ordinary. Some there were who acknowledged the spell of mind upon mind; and they attributed to the right cause the sway which she exercised over all who came within her sphere.

She was not one of those of whom Keble has beautifully said,

"There are who sigh that no fond heart is theirs,
None loves them; but, oh vain and selfish sigh!
Out of the bosom of His love He spares,
The Father spares His Son for them to die,"

No, for upon that bosom had she leaned for strength, when the earthly temple, in which she had garnered too many hopes, was shattered before her eyes. She forgave freely the hand that wrought its destruction; she learned to look calmly upon the ruin: ay, more than that, she grew to thank God that in the crucifying of her earthly affections, she had been drawn nearer and nearer unto Him.

Little knew she in her resigned and placid life of the revenge which her brother had vowed, of the recompense which he had resolved upon working out. It was a sin of which she could never have dreamed—too terrible for her belief would have been the thought of his usurping the power of Him who had said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay."

When she heard the rumors of Howard Dorrance's and his wife's unhappiness, and afterwards of their separation, she said to herself, "There has been blame upon both sides;" and earnestly she wished that she might be a mediator between them. She called upon Mrs. Dorrance, but receiving the unvarying answer, "Mrs. Dorrance sees no one." So week followed week, and no opportunity occurred.

One afternoon she was summoned into the parlor, to a person who was awaiting her there. Upon entering she was struck with the singularity of the face of the newcomer. She noticed the anomaly of exceedingly light hair and jet black eye-brows and lashes. There was something also in that thin face (of a deadly whiteness from the contrast of the black bonnet,) that riveted her gaze upon it; while she taxed her memory to recall why it should so haunt her with the feeling that she had seen it before.

The young woman seemed embarrassed by the scrutinizing look which Miss Graham had fixed upon her, as she approached.

"You know me, Miss Graham," she said as one would assert a thing, not question.

"No—I—do—not," Helen answered, slowly.

"Thank God! then he will not discover me."

"Mrs. Dorrance! is it possible that this is you so changed? how you tremble! poor thing, what has induced you to assume this disguise?"

Briefly, Margaret told her history, only reserving that portion of it, which would be painful to Helen, as involving her brother; and now, Miss Graham learned for the first time of the jealousy from which the young wife had suffered. Her heart ached as she saw the wretchedness which Margaret had brought upon herself, though she did not scruple to condemn Mr. Dorrance for his severity and his haste.

Through Miss Graham's sincerity, Margaret was led to see that the esteem which her husband had manifested for Helen, bore no comparison with the deep, all-absorbing love which he had lavished upon her in her early married days.

Helen Graham appreciated the thorough change which had been wrought in the thoughtless woman of the world, to inspire in her such self-devotion as she now proposed to carry out: choosing to perform the menial offices of a servant, rather than to endure a longer separation from her children.

Willingly she wrote a note to Mrs. Egerton, commending her in the highest terms—spoke of her as a gentlewoman who had known better and happier days; and suggested that she should be employed rather as a nursery-governess, having the entire charge of the children, and the control of the servants who should be needed to wait upon them. She begged of her to engage her at once, as in so doing, she should perform an act of charity, which she promised to explain to her at some future day.

Mrs. Dorrance was to bear the name of Ann Hastings. She left with the note immediately, her heart full of gratitude to Miss Graham for her prompt assistance.

It was near twilight when she reached —— Place. Inquiring for Mrs. Egerton, she was shown into the sitting-room. She waited what seemed a long, a very long time to her. Then the door opened, and her husband stood before her. Her heart beat violently.

"Mrs. Egerton is engaged," he said, "perhaps I shall answer as well."

She handed him the note without speaking.

As he turned towards the light, to read it, she ventured to let her eyes rest upon him. She saw that the traces of suffering were as evident in his countenance as upon her own.

He finished the perusal of the note.

"I regret to say that Mrs. Egerton has engaged a young woman; but my child is very ill, and we may need other assistance. I will mention this to her, and you might call again—say at 2 o'clock to-morrow."

Margaret arose, and staggered rather that walked to the door. He advanced to open it for her. Their eyes met. She felt faint and sick, almost guilty, such a searching gaze did he fix upon her. His eyes glanced to her hair, and his countenance then settled back into the same sad gloomy expression it had worn before.

As she went out into the open air, her heart leaped with joy that she had not been recognised.

The next day she returned at two o'clock, and was engaged by Mrs. Egerton.

CHAPTER VII.

The mild, odorous breath of spring stole through the open casement into the lofty apartment where Margaret, known only as Mrs. Hastings, sat bending over her charge.

Ida, when awake, would not suffer Mrs. Hastings to leave her night: if she was obliged to absent herself, the little sufferer would moan for her until her return. Mrs. Egerton has often said that she was sure the child would never have recovered, had she a less patient and devoted nurse. The physician said so also. Mr. Dorrance said nothing. He suffered steamer after steamer to depart without him, watching whole days and long evening hours by the bedside of his beloved child.

Harry was the only one who seemed to have taken a dislike to Mrs. Hastings. She would often coax him to come to her, but he would only edge himself farther off until he reached a corner of the room, where, with frowning eyebrows, he would look up from under his long lashes, and make mouths at her, in his roguish, independant way.

This pleasant spring day Mrs. Egerton had availed herself of the warm atmosphere to take Harry out upon a drive. She had not seen Miss Graham yet, to thank her for procuring so competent a nurse; and of course she had not a suspicion of who Mrs. Hastings was, never having known her nephew's wife.

In the mean time Ida slept, and her mother bent over her her, heart full of thankfulness to the kind Heavenly Father who had spared her child to her.

During her weeks of continued watching, the religious instruction of her early youth had come up before her with renewed freshness. The noble sentiments and devoted affections of her heart, which had seemed to be extinguished by vanity and the love of pleasure, had been *re-kindled, and they now shed their holy light through* her soul. All her interest in life had revived, now that she had taken part in its duties. She only needed a return of her husband's love, to fill the cup of her earthly happiness—a happiness deeper and more rational than life had ever before yielded.

And now while she watched the slumber of her innocent babe, she recalled, as she had done many times before, the errors for which her punishment had been so severe. Her vanity, her pride, her obstinacy, she saw in such a glaring light, that involuntarily she passed one hand over her eyes as though she could thus shut it out.

A footstep fell upon her ear, and glancing up she saw Mr. Dorrance looking at her. The expression of his eyes changed suddenly; she thought she detected in them a shade of sympathy at first. He said,

"Mrs. Hastings, has my aunt told you that we shall go into the country in another month?—to her place on the Hudson?"

"No, sir," she answered, her eyes dropping under his steady gaze,

"I suppose you would prefer remaining with your city friends to going so far with us?" he continued.

"No, no, not for a moment—I have no friends—that is—I mean that I love your child so well, sir, I would follow her to the ends of the earth," she answered very much embarrassed.

There was a long silence.

"Mrs. Hastings, have you heard my history?"

"I have, sir,"

Another silence, during which she walked to the window to conceal the burning glow upon her cheeks.

"I wish you would sit down, Mrs. Hastings, and listen to it from my own lips. I would like to know if it is as you have heard it."

"Indeed, sir, I know the whole. It must be a painful subject to you, I would not recall it," she said, as she resumed her seat.

"No need have I to *recall* it! It is ever present with me. Will you tell it to me as you have heard it?—it is a relief to me to talk about it to you."

Her heart beat fast; she summoned all her courage.

"Your wife, sir, as I understand, was young, giddy, and vain; she did not study your happiness as she ought; you grew cold towards her; she thought that she discovered that you did not love her as fondly as you did another—" Mr. Dorrance gave a start of surprise. Mrs. Hastings continued, "she grew proud, and very wretched; she would have acknowledged all her errors, and begged for a return of her love, if she had not felt that you had deceived her; and so things grew worse and worse, until they terminated in a separation."

"You have not told all; will you let me finish the story."

"Certainly."

"I worshipped my wife! My affection for Helen Graham was calm as a brother's love; but when year after year passed, and my wife grew more and more regardless of my wishes, I did recall the calmer emotions I had felt for Helen with something like regret. One night,

[CONCLUDED ON THE FOURTH PAGE.]

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

GATLING'S PREMIUM GRAIN DRILL.—The advertisement of our friend, Col. Clark, in another column, is worthy of the attention of our farmers. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill is an agricultural instrument of the first importance, and we congratulate the farmers of Erie on the fact that they can procure them here, manufactured upon their own soil, and by our own mechanics. Call and see the machine itself—it is even better looking than the picture.

☞ FATHER MATHEW, the Irish Apostle of Temperance, we learn, is expected here next week, *en route for New York. He will remain for a few days, and take part* in the dedication of the new Catholic Church on Fourth street, on the Sabbath following. Of course his reception from all classes and denominations will be of a character due his transcendent worth and abilities.

☞ Mr. Wallace Sherman, of Albion, in this county, has received the appointment of agent to solicit subscriptions to the Washington National Monument. We need not commend to our readers the object for which these contributions are solicited. The history of that great work, in honor of the Father of our country, is perhaps well known to all, and it only requires, we are confident, that the public should understand the wants of those who have charge of its erection to induce voluntary and cheerful contributions. We commend Mr. S. to all.

Chappell's Voyage to Cuba.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Chappell's voyage to Cuba, in another column. We had the pleasure of visiting it on Thursday evening, and can assure our readers it is eminently worthy of patronage, not only on account of the artistic merit of the paintings, but because of the interest attached to the past and future history of that lovely island, just now heightened by the important events transacting upon its soil. We but echo the voice of the press every where when we say to all, call and see it.

Daniel L. Miller, Esq.

The President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, *Daniel L. Miller*, Esq., of Philadelphia, together with several other gentlemen of that city, were in our city this week, on business connected with this great work, and expressed themselves highly pleased with its location and prospects. Mr. M. is one of the plainest and most unassuming gentlemen we ever became acquainted with, and has produced quite a decided impression among the "doubters" in favor of the work he has in hand by his straight forward business-like views and qualities. His speech at the Railroad meeting on Wednesday evening was a masterly exposition of the prospects of the road, its advantages, present and prospective. He carried conviction to the mind of every listener that now is the time to strike for this great work. We think the company has been truly fortunate in the selection of such a man for its chief officer.

Col. Bigler Coming.

We have the pleasure of announcing that Col. Bigler, our gallant candidate for Governor, has signified his determination to visit the Democracy of this section of the State early in September. He is after his Excellency Gov. *Johnston, now but that position he will hold no longer* than the people have a chance to vote. We are not informed of the exact day the people may expect him, but as he is advertised to speak at Meadville on the 5th, we presume it will be either a few days before or after that date. The time and arrangement, however, will be duly noticed, so that all will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing the next Governor of the Keystone.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad Meeting.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad meeting was well attended on Wednesday evening last, and much good feeling towards the great enterprise evinced. It gave us gratifying evidence that when the time comes to act, Erie will go into the work with all her resources, and with the united good wishes of all her citizens. It was organized by calling GEORGE A. ELLIOTT, Esq. to the chair, and appointing HENRY CADWELL, and PRESLEY ARNOLD, Esqrs., Vice Presidents, and *James D. Dunlap, and M. Billings*, Esqrs., Secretaries. After the object of the meeting had been stated by Hon. John Galbraith, a committee consisting of Messrs Galbraith, Reed and Camp, was appointed to wait upon the President of the Sunbury and Erie Road; *Daniel L. Miller*, Esq. and other gentlemen of Philadelphia in the city, friendly to that great work, and invite them to take part in the deliberations of the meeting. During the absence of the committee the meeting was very ably addressed by Murray Whallon, Esq., of Erie, who gave way when the chairman of the Committee returned and introduced Mr. Miller, Col. Joseph Paxton, E. R. Biddle and J. N. Hutchinson, Esqrs., who each upon being called upon, addressed the meeting on the importance of the road and the advantages which would flow from its speedy completion, not only to Erie but to the entire State. Mr. Miller was peculiarly happy and forcible in his remarks, and gave evidence that the subject was not new to him, but had been one upon which he had bestowed much labor and research. We think he carried conviction to the minds of the most skeptical that there was never so good a prospect for the construction of this road as the present, and that it was never in abler hands. After our Philadelphia friends had each given their views, which were listened to with much interest, H. B. Ely, Esq., of Cleveland, being present, was called upon and responded in some remarks characterized with much good sense and practical thought. He was followed by Messrs. Galbraith and Walker—the latter gentleman taking the occasion to come down a little from the position he had assumed a *few weeks before in regard* to the road and its management and prospects. We were glad to see this, for in a great work like the Sunbury road, every man ought to be its friend, and Mr. W. we are aware, notwithstanding we are no admires of his, has a good deal of influence among his political friends. But the most gratifying feature was the presence of so many of our Philadelphia friends. The visits of the business and monied men of our commercial metropolis to this part of the State have heretofore been few and far between, and consequently a knowledge of the capabilities of our town as a commercial point on the great chain of lakes, and of the agricultural and other resources of the country roundabout us, has been of a very limited character among them. The gentlemen who were with us on Wednesday expressed themselves agreeably disappointed. Instead of frowning and barren mountains which they had imagined extended back from the lake, they found a beautiful rolling country, equal, if not superior to any other agricultural county in Pennsylvania. Instead of a town set down in some nook by the Lake shore, with scarcely sufficient room to breathe in, they found Erie as she actually is, one of the most beautiful located towns in the State—in short, a very Philadelphia in miniature. If their visit does no other good, it will serve to disabuse the minds of the people of Philadelphia of the erroneous impressions they have imbibed of this section of the State, for Messrs. Miller, Hutchinson, Paxton, and Biddle, are gentlemen who talk, and they *will not be slow* in communicating what they have seen, for they are well convinced that the true state of the case has but to be *known to insure the early commencement and completion* of that great work, the "Sunbury and Erie Road."

The Questions Answered.

In last week's *Gazette* we find our attention called to the following queries, put by that pink of newspaper consistency, the Philadelphia *North American*, to the *Pennsylvanian*, and an answer asked of us, if "we feel authorized." We do not "feel authorized" to answer for Col. Bigler, but we can answer for ourself, and say how we look upon the questions. The queries are as follows; not very important, it is true, but still as our Whig friends are prone to construct a "mountain out of a mole hill," we will gratify them with a reply:

Is Col. Bigler in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?

Is Col. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to Fugitive Slaves?

Is Col. Bigler prepared to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot Proviso?

We pass over the fact that these queries have been answered "several times, if not more," by the *Pennsylvanian*, a circumstance the *Gazette* appears to be totally oblivious to, though the Editor is a constant reader of that paper, and reply that we understand Col. Bigler to be in favor of the Compromise measures introduced into the last Congress by Mr. Clay, and passed by the efforts of such *Whigs* as Mr. Webster, Mr. Cooper, etc., etc., seconded by the National Democracy, and afterwards "*approved*" by MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States, but formerly an abolition whig of Buffalo, N. Y.; and hence, as the Fugitive Slave Law is a *part* and *parcel* of that Compromise, we suppose him to be in favor of it "as it now stands, without modification or amendment." Did we think otherwise, or that the Democracy of Pennsylvania were capable of tampering with a solemn compact like this "Compromise" between the North and the South, after the North has received and appropriated her share of the bargain, his name would not float another week from our masthead. But on this question we look upon the position of the Democracy and its candidates as defined and fixed. There can be no misunderstanding it, and the Editor who pretends to in the face of the following resolution, passed at Reading where Col. Bigler was nominated, pays but a poor compliment to his own understanding, or the understanding of his readers:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, will faithfully observe and execute, so far as in them lies, *all* the measures of compromise adopted by the late Congress, for the purpose of settling the question arising out of domestic slavery; and this not only from a sense of duty as good citizens of the republic, but also from the kind and fraternal feelings which they cherish towards their brethren of the slaveholding States.

But if this is not strong enough, the following passages of a letter from Col. Bigler to Geo. H. Martin, Esq., of Philadelphia, will settle the question, we think:

"In short, sir, my views are entirely in *accordance* with the sentiments adopted at the Reading Convention, and I had not supposed that a disposition could be found anywhere to regard them otherwise. I am for *all the Compromise measures*, and in favor of a thorough and *efficient execution of them as they are*, and *against all future* Congressional agitation of the questions settled by them."

As to the second question the *Gazette* is anxious to have answered, we will let Col. Bigler reply himself, and for that purpose will quote another paragraph from the letter to George H. Martin, as follows:

"I observe that the *North American* is still in doubt about my position in reference to the great question now agitating the country. It assumes *what is incorrect* in reference to the law of 1847. *I did not vote for it; I took no part in the proceedings of the Senate on the subject*, nor could it, in my opinion, have become a law, if its full bearing had been perceived at the time. But if I had even advocated its adoption, that fact would not influence my present position in reference to it. As I intend, however, to say to the people in different parts of the State, publicly, what I know and think on this subject, I shall not trouble you with details; but suffice it to say, that this law never should have been passed, and that should I be elected Governor next fall, regarding many of its provisions as unconstitutional and unjust in their operation, I shall not hesitate to urge their repeal; nor have I ever hesitated to say that, in my opinion, the bill now in the hands of Governor Johnston, ought to become a law."

Before we reply to the remaining query, we trust the *Gazette* will allow us to ask it a question or two. Was the Editor not aware that Col. Bigler did not vote for the law of 1847, when he endorsed this query of the *North American*? Did he not know that the records of the Senate had been appealed to in vain to sustain the charge that Col. Bigler voted for that law? For fear the *Gazette* will not be as ready to answer questions as it is to ask them, we will say that we believe our cotemporary did not reproduce these queries from the *North American* blindfolded, but was aware of all the facts set forth in the letter of Col. Bigler.

To the last query, "Is Col. Bigler prepared to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot proviso?" we reply that we have turned it over and over in our mind, examined it in all its bearings upon the questions at issue, and have not yet been able to discover how it is pertinent to the present canvass. When the *Gazette* will show us territory over which the enactment of the Proviso is required to keep out Slavery—when it will point out the measure now before the people of Pennsylvania upon which Col. Bigler's preparation or non-preparation to "disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot proviso" will have an influence—we will take means of ascertaining from the Colonel himself all and singular the *Gazette* may require. Until then it is a waste of paper and time to discuss it. Is the *Gazette* answered?

☞ THE MICHIGAN CONSPIRACY CASE.—The correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, in writing from Detroit expresses the opinion that this exciting trial would be submitted to the jury early last week, and ventured to assert as a matter quite probable, that *every one of the defendants would be acquitted*. He says it is quite probable that the testimony of the defendants will establish the conclusion, in unprejudiced minds, that *the agents of the Central Railroad themselves conspired to hatch a conspiracy!* The prosecution had, up to the 19th, sworn and examined 97 witnesses, and the defense had examined, up to the same time, 121—making a total of 218!

☞ It is stated that a train of cars ran over the eastern Railroad, from Portsmouth to Boston, a day or two since, in an hour and fifty minutes, having made twelve stops. The distance is fifty-four miles. Allowing three minutes to each stop, and we have exhibited a speed of nearly *fifty miles an hour!*

☞ THE TARIFF.—We hope our Whig contemporaries, who are so rabid on the subject of High Tariff Protection, will refer to their own President, pretty good authority we take it, of their *inconsistent* course. Mr. Fillmore said in his annual message:

"A *high tariff* can never be *permanent*. It will cause *dissatisfaction* and will be *changed*. It *excludes* competition, and thereby *invites* the investment of capital in manufactures to such *excess*, that when *changed* it brings distress, bankruptcy and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection!"

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The Post Master General announces that it has been decided by the Attorney General, on a reference from the Post Office department, that members elected to the Congress to assemble in December next, are *now* entitled to the franking privilege; and the law of Congress gives this right in express terms to the members of the last Congress until the first Monday in December, 1851. Postmasters will therefore recognise the privilege in such cases.

☞ WELL SPOKEN.—The Hartford *Times* speaks the truth when it says: The leading Abolitionists and Abolition organs very warmly desire the success of Wm. F. Johnston, the whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnston depends very much upon the "free soil" votes of that State in the coming contest. The whigs also hope to gain strength by Native votes. Mr. Bigler, the Democratic candidate, stands upon the National Democratic platform, and is supported by the Democracy without regard to any faction. This is the true course.

☞ ILLINOIS.—No election will take place in Illinois before November, 1852, when Presidential Electors, local and State officers and Congressmen are to be chosen. Upon the members of the Legislature to be elected in 1852 will devolve the duty of appointing a successor to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, whose terms expires in 1853, and who, *in the opinion of many, will then be President of* the United States.

"Manifest Destiny."

The recent demonstration by the patriots of Cuba in favor of independence is but another link in the chain of events, which, sooner or later, will bring the entire North American continent within the folds of the stars and stripes. The Cuban revolution may not be successful now—we scarcely dare hope it will—but that the destiny of the island is fixed, and the days of Spanish rule numbered, we firmly believe. We are a firm believer in the "Manifest Destiny" of this Republic, and the only question in regard to Cuba, so far as we can see, is in regard to time. Of course, as the Albany *Argus* justly remarks, the politicians who opposed the annexation of Texas, "with its war, its debt, and its slavery"—as the partizan cry then ran—naturally enough have the same solicitude, *under the turn things are taking in Cuba*. They foresee another "war," another "debt," and more "slavery" in the distance;—and further sectional difficulty in adjusting the terms of annexation.

Then again, the apprehension is expressed in these quarters that more of Mexico will by and by be knocking at the door of this Republic for admission, and that the Sandwich Islanders may turn their eyes in the same direction—and that there is to be no end to "this annexation business" until the entire of North America shall become part of this already extended Republic—not even excepting the British Provinces on the North. Now, as we have remarked above, all these anticipations, it is next to certain will one day be realized. Under these circumstances, whatever repugnance may exist in any quarter to further accessions to the American family of States, *it is obvious that if it ever was politic to look* things inevitable in the face, and to become familiarized with them, and with the new relations and duties which such a change must bring with it—this is the time at least to begin.

Notwithstanding the predictions of disasters that were to follow the peaceful acquisition of Louisiana and Florida—the voluntary annexation of Texas, and the extension of our territory to and along the extreme western coast of North America—*this great Republic has survived them all*—and though it has scarcely yet recovered from the excitement consequent on the agitating questions which grew out of these stupendous and invaluable acquisitions—thanks to the patriotism of the ever reliable American masses, the indications are that the crisis has passed, and that unless thrown into a relapse by the desperate efforts of *false prophets to make good* their predictions of evil, the country will soon resume its wonted tranquility.

The process of acquisition and annexation has been too often tried, and has resulted in too many advantages to the nation, to be regarded as an experiment, or as a thing to be deprecated or avoided. Territorial expansion is not less the true interest, than it is the peculiar tendency of this government. Its capacity to shield and confer blessings, is limited only by the number of those who choose to live under it. The idea that it has already reached the safe limit of its extent in this hemisphere, is one which many who now entertain it will live long enough to outlive. It is a mistake to suppose that this nation has attained its full growth in point of territory, any more than in population. In both respects, it is destined, to increase and enlarge itself, beyond the wildest conception of the imagination—and the sooner this truth becomes familiar, and is acted on by the people and government, the better prepared will both be to accommodate themselves to this inevitable condition of things.

As for Cuba, there can be no doubt that she will be the next accession to these United States by the voluntary choice of her native population. How soon this *event is to happen, no man can tell; but come it will*—and the sooner the better.

Office-Seeking.

The *Gazette* has an article on the "Sameness of Democracy," in which it is charged that at a meeting of Democrats in this State somewhere, "four-fifths of the assembled multitude present were office-seekers." We don't dispute any of the *Gazette's* figures, or the candor of its authority: and merely allude to the matter in order to call attention to some of the office-seeking predilections of its own party. By turning to its own col*umns, or those of its two Whig coadjutors* in this County, the Editor, we think, will find abundant evidence that office-seeking is not confined altogether to the Democratic party. Indeed, if he will scan closely the proceedings of a meeting held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, to take measures to welcome Gov. Johnston, the chief office-beggar of the State, he will observe that at least "four-fifths" of the names used on that occasion are those of "office-seekers" or office holders, through the sufferance of the Whig party. We might jog our neighbor's memory in several other particulars, but this will suffice for the present. The "sameness of Democracy," in this particular, has quite as many imitators in the Whig ranks, we apprehend, as will be at all convenient before election.

The August Interest.

The *Pennsylvanian* says Gen. Bickel, the State Treasurer, is now in Philadelphia, fully prepared to meet the semi-annual interest on the State Debt, falling due on the 1st of August, in specie funds. The amount has been raised without borrowing a single dollar. Great credit is due to the wise and economical management of the public works, and to the firmness and industry of the State Treasurer, in collecting the back dues, and in looking after the payment of taxes by the different counties. Gov. Johnston will no doubt set up his official claim to a share of the credit in the premises, but as the Governor is not *yet* Canal Commissioner, State Treasurer, and general Collector of taxes, he must be content to take a back seat.

☞ U. S. SHIPS ORDERED TO CUBA.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard, New York, to prepare the U. S. Ships Preble and Dolphin, with all despatch, to sail direct to Cuba. It is believed that similar orders have been received at the Norfolk Yard, with regard to the Cayne and Portsmouth. It is probable that they are intended to intercept any expeditions that may leave the United States, for the invasion of Cuba. A reinforcement of marines will be put on board the Preble, in addition to her usual complement.

☞ The New York *Tribune* has a statement to the effect that a physician was lately arrested at Lowell, charged with the perpetration of a gross crime upon a woman whom he had placed in a mesmeric trance. He was brought before a magistrate, but was discharged on it being ascertained that neither of the witnesses believed in a God. From this we infer that some of the leven that "levened the whole lump" of New England, when the Puritans hung Quakers, whiped Baptists, and slew witches, still exists, and that the wives and daughters of Infidels are turned over "by law" to the tender mercies of the libertine and the debauchee. Glorious New England! —the flickering light of your blue-laws is visible yet.

☞ JOHN M. BOTTS.—We confess to always having a liking for this gentleman, notwithstanding his whigery, and his "curtain lectures" to John Tyler, and whenever he turns up in the political world, as he often does, we feel like giving him a boost on the road to fame. His last effort is after this wise. Being invited to attend a "free discussion" dinner to be given to two of the Virginia candidates for Congress, at Farmville, Messrs. Bowcock Flournay, both of the "South Carolina" school, or being very much that way, he wrote a letter, in reply, in which it is said, he *vasped* the Secessionists and Disunionists to such a degree that its reading was stopped and no "free" discussion allowed. The "Chivalry" were thrown into spasms!

☞ *Not So.*—The Buffalo *Courier*, in sketching the political history of Col. Bigler, our candidate for Governor, says "in 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Canal Commissioner." This is an error. Col. Bigler was never a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and least of all in 1848. He was a candidate for Governor that year, and if he had been nominated, or any other equally good man, Johnston would not have been elected, or the State given to Gen. Taylor.

☞ During the evening performance of Robinson and Eldred's Circus, at Silver Creek, last week, about half the seats gave way and treated some 300 persons to a fall. One boy, about 14 years old, had his arm broken, while the others came off but slightly injured.

No End to Humbug.

There appears to be no end to humbug, not only in medicine, but in theories. The last one of the latter class, which, by the by, is eminently harmless, because it will find few believers, is that put forth by a Dr. Beatwick, of New York, in a work he has just published, and which is nothing more or less than the promulgation of a theory of diet whereby the Doctor contends mankind may be made to live forever! The Doctor's theory is a very singular one and looks quite prettily on paper. He compares the life of man, in a neat metaphor, to a fire, which will burn as long as fuel is supplied, unless its own ashes choke it. He applies this trope, by saying that mankind, if fed with proper food, *will survive to the age of the Antediluvians*, for that death is simply the consequence of the joints, arteries and brain becoming ossified, by the superabundent deposits of phosphate of lime, or other earthly substances. As these deposits arise from the food eaten, if we eat food containing little earthly matter, "death," says the Doctor, "will be put off, perhaps, forever." The argument is as neat as a proposition in Euclid. We will put the theory to our readers still further *in detail, least some of them may not quite comprehend* its full beauty. The bones of a child contain three parts of gelatine to one of earthy solids; those of a middle aged person two parts of gelatine to two of earthy solids, and the bones of an aged person one part gelatine to three of earthy solids. Thus the proportion of gelatine to earthy solids is entirely reversed as the human animal advances from childhood to octogenarianism. Now it is the gelatinous matter that renders the bones of infants soft and pliable, and the absence of it that makes the bones of old people brittle. As man advances in years the increasing prevalence of earthy solids is noticed in the blood, flesh, secretions, and brain. Food being the source from which the body is periodically renewed, these changes in the composition of the body must arise, says the Doctor, from the character of the food eaten. If a man lives on wheat, which contains a *large portion* of earthy matter, and another lives on ripe fruits, which contain but little, the latter, according to our theorist, will survive the former, all other conditions of existence being equal. The Doctor, therefore, warns mankind to eschew, as far as possible, bread, pastry, and other compositions of wheat, and to fall back upon fruits, meats and fish. Our readers can do as the please, but as for ourself we think we shall purchase a few barrels of flour more before we try to live forever by abstaining from the use of bread.

THE TWO BROTHERS.—Hon. John Bigler, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor of California, is a brother of William Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.—*Exc. Post.*

It is further stated, as a further coincidence, that these brothers are both printers, having been thrown on their resources while very young; that they were both editors of leading papers at the same time; that they both entered on the profession and practice of the law together; have together filled important civil offices, and are now candidates of their party for the same office in remote States. In spite of their political predilections, they are worthy gentlemen, whose example should not be lost upon their young countrymen.—*Albany Journal.*

We copy the above from the leading whig paper in New York, "*The Albany Evening Journal*," for two reasons. First, to give our readers an idea of the estimation placed upon our candidate for Governor by the whig papers out of the State; and second, to notice the pharasecal tone of the writer. "In *spite* of their predilections they are worthy gentlemen" says this sapient journalist. Just as though the brothers, Bigler, had overcome *some extraordinary* difficulty in being "worthy gentlemen," and at the same time Democrats. We do not wish to cavil at small matters, but this is a manner of expression peculiar to our whig friends, and one they are too much in the habit of using upon every conceivable occasion. Now, the gentlemen in question are not singular, we apprehend, in being "worthy gentlemen" and at *the same time Democrats. There are thousands of* "worthy gentlemen" who are whigs, but they are not so in our estimation "in spite of," or as Webster defines it, "in defiance or contempt of" that fact. Democracy does not teach men to be *unworthy* any more than whigery teaches its votaries to be unworthy, hence we say when an Editor, or any body else, uses expressions that implies a contrary opinion, as the above evidently does, he pays a poor, a very poor compliment to the intelligence of his *readers*, and adds very little to his own reputation. We are aware there has been a time in the history of our opponents when personal disparagement on account of political predilections was a favorite mode of attack, but that day has passed away, and with it the eclat which its use produced. Men are "worthy gentlemen" now, not "in spite of" their politics, but because of their temperament and Education.

☞ THE "COMPROMISE" IN THE SOUTH.—According to the New Orleans *Bee*, the Compromise is so strong in the South that it is highly questionable whether any State, *except South Carolina*, numbers a majority of its opponents. Georgia is willing to take it; Alabama makes a wry face or two, but will undoubtedly swallow it; North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland are overwhelmingly in its favor; Florida is decidedly for the Compromise; in Louisiana there are absolutely no fire-eaters, or none that dare avow themselves such; Arkansas is so much out of the way that we hardly know the true state of public opinion there, but we believe it to be sound; Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky are clearly and unequivocally for the Compromise; in Mississippi alone does there exist a well-defined and broad difference of sentiment, and there a contest is even now in progress that will satisfactorily attest the true feeling of the State. We are firmly convinced that Mississippi cannot be induced to waver in her allegiance to the Union, or persuaded to reject the measure by which peace and harmony were restored.

☞ THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The Postmaster General has published for the information of Postmasters and the public his decision on a large number of questions *arising under the new postage law*. Postage on bound books, and printed matter, except newspapers and periodicals, published at intervals not exceeding three months and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, must be prepaid. Postage is to be charged by the route by which letters, &c., are sent, and they are to be sent, unless otherwise directed by the sender, by the *quickest route*. *Subscribers to periodicals to obtain the* benefit of prepayment must pay a quarter's postage in advance. Weekly papers only are entitled to circulate free of postage in the counties where published, and this privilege is limited to the counties in which the papers are printed. "Exchange papers" may be sent to and from Canada free of charge. Pamphlets and periodicals, not exceeding 16 ounces in weight, may be interchanged free of postage by the publishers—the privilege being limited to a single copy. Bills for the subscription to such publications, and receipts for payment, may be enclosed without charge in addition to that of the periodical. Instructions are given also on various other points, likely to be of less frequent occurrence than those here mentioned.

☞ GREAT HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.—We learn from the Elmira, (N. Y.) Democrat, that several notorious counterfeiters have been arrested in that section, and that $12,000 or $14,000 of their spurious issues have been secured. The persons arrested are Geo. W. Lickner, and two brothers, and a man named Wiesner. Officers are after others of the gang. In several trunks, said to belong to the accused, were found their dies, paper, ink, rollers, &c., and counterfeit money to the amount of about $8,000 on the Globe Bank of Boston, and $3,000 on the Mechanics' Bank of Albany, and the balance of Pennsylvania Banks.

☞ WHO THREW THAT LAST BRICK."—The Montrose *Democrat* states that a meteoric stone weighing nearly or quite two hundred pounds was found a few days since on the farm of Mr. Newton in Springfield, Monroe county. It was deeply imbeded in the earth, and the turf of the ground was still fresh under it.

☞ Dr. WESTERVELT's card will be found in another column. *He is to remain several weeks*, at the earnest solicitation of many who think they have been benefitted by his mode of treatment.

☞ QUEER AFFAIR.—Cyrus F. Ballard was lately shot by Conrad Decker, in the town of *Ellery*, Chautauque co., N. Y. and dangerously wounded. Decker had sold his wife to Ballard for two shillings, and becoming dissatisfied with the bargain, undertook to kill him.

SIFTINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES

WITH EDITORIAL DASHES BY A FREE PEN.

☞ Never give counsel when it is not asked of you; especially to those who are incapable of appreciating it.

☞ A blackguard without the redeeming quality of the wit, is the most miserable of the human species, and can obtain no notice at our hands.

☞ Nearly $90,000 have been *subscribed* to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, by the citizens of Elk county.—*Well done* for little Elk. Let others follow the example.

☞ One dollar notes of the "Marine Bank of Buffalo," *altered to tens, are in circulation*. They are said to be admirably done. Look out for them.

☞ On the 15th inst., two hundred and fifty dogs were killed in Cincinnati. What will be the effect upon the sausage market, time must determine.

☞ THE LATEST INVENTION.—Pasteboard fans, covered with advertisements of business houses. The inventor of so ingenious a contrivance, will be sure to die rich.

☞ *Hogism.*—The Massillon (Ohio) *News-*says that the counties of Stark and Wayne will send to market this fall at least *four thousand tons* of pork.

☞ A married couple, living in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, Md., who have been in wedlock twenty years, have had *twenty children*. No danger of depopulation in that quarter.

☞ A bank note—an old dilapidated one—was shown us yesterday, with a piece of yellow paper pasted on the back of it, on which was written in a bold clear hand—"Go it, *Bill*, I'll back you!"

☞ An editor in noticing a marriage of a brother chip, says, "we hope he will have an opportunity in a reasonable time, of *heading* his *short articles* with SMALL CAPS.

☞ We learn that "our army swore terribly" at Dunkirk when the news reached them that the six-foot track was actually being laid down here. Keep cool gentlemen; we are not done with you yet.

☞ AN ALARMING FACT.—It is going the rounds of the whig papers that since the origin of the Pennsylvania *state government* 6,108 *criminals have* been pardoned, and of these 339 by Governor Johnston.

LIBERAL.—W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, the eminent banker, has contributed $50 for the Washington *National Monument*, and promises a like sum each coming fourth of July until the monument is completed.

☞ The Mayor of Washington city, *was ordered* by a countryman to hold his horse, and he did. Whether he pocketed a fip or not for his trouble, when the man returned, is not stated.

☞ The government has ordered a general survey of Oregon. The work is to be entered upon immediately, and the results will doubtless prove highly interesting and useful.

☞ GIPSEYS.—For the first time, we believe, since the settlement of our country, a band of Gipseys have paid us a visit. A number of these singular people have recently arrived from near Durham, Eng., and are encamped at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

☞ Some of the Cleveland dry-goods dealers were taken in and done for by a couple of "Ladies" the other day, by means of *counterfeit money*. The Clevelanders pride themselves on their "cuteness" but it evaporates at the sight of a "bloomer."

☞ SLAVES IN CANADA.—The vast barracks erected *during* the last war at Windsor, C. W., and which are rapidly falling to decay, are said to be occupied by fugitive slaves from the States, among whom there is much suffering and poverty.

☞ ROBBERY EXTRAORDINARY.—Some extra villanous scoundrel recently entered the chamber of a printer in Cleveland, abstracted his shirt, tore open his pocket-book, and stole away the whole contents therein, consisting of a coin bearing the likeness of the American eagle, and valued at ten cents.

☞ The sound of the bricks and trowel is constantly in our ears now, since Major Brown has commenced operations on his new Hotel. It will be one of the most splendid Hotels on the Lake Shore when finished, and as the proprietor knows how to keep it, it must command a large share of the traveling patronage.

MR. WEBSTER.—It is said that the movers in the "spontaneous" effort to nominate Mr. Webster for the Presidency, by subscription, have commenced taking names from the tomb-stones. It is out of respect to this class of "retainers," that Mr. Webster has re-commenced the study of the dead languages.

☞ It's all the fashion now in Paris, and will be soon here, for fashion travels as rapidly and as certainly as the cholera for the ladies to wear the manner and air of the profoundest melancholy. Like all fashions, of course, it is best suited to certain physiognomies, and blondes are found to be delicious with no hope left—utterly disconsolate, especially if they have no beau.

☞ New Bedford contributes a block of granite for the Washington Monument, with, as a device, the sculptured figure of a sperm whale, wounded with a lance and harpoon.—The date "1851" is carved upon the body, and the whole device is well ornamented with scroll work. Over all appears the simple inscription "New Bedford," in characters of appropriate magnitude.

☞ There is only one way to boil potatoes, of which the majority of people seem to be profoundly ignorant.—Have the water boiling before you put the potatoes into it; and after cooking them sufficiently, pour the water off and allow them to "steam" about five minutes previous to serving them up. You will find them deliciously mealy. The potatoe is a fine vegetable but it is too often most barbarously cooked.

☞ EXECUTION IN INDIANA.—Hiram Bland was hung at Bloomington, Ind., last week, for the murder and robbery of a man named Walker, with whom he was traveling. Bland on the gallows confessed the crime, declared his former statments false, and said he and his brother-in-law murdered a boy some years ago. He died without hope, he said. A large number of women were present, with children, and there was ribaldry and drunkness in the crowd.

☞ The N. Y. Evening Post says a divine of considerable eminence in a neighboring city entered his pulpit one Sunday morning lately, and after wiping the perspiration from his heated face, very elaborately surveying the congregation from one side to the other, impressively thus broke forth:

"'*This is a d——d hot morning*'. Such, my brethern, was the startling language which met my ears, as I entered the holy temple this morning from one who, I suppose, *has come here to take part in the solemn exercises* appropriated to this place and this holy day." &c.

☞ MOCK AUCTIONS.—After all the newspapers say, the "greenies" who visit New York for the first time will not beware of "mock auctions." Here is the last case, which we gather from the New York papers. One Dr. Brading, from "away out West," and ignorant of the snares and temptations that beset the verdant in Gotham, went out to see the sights on Thursday, and passing down Broadway, he was much struck by a remarkably reasonable price at which some philanthropic gentlemen were disposing of a "choice assortment of elegant gold watches." Desiring to astonish his neighbor, when he returned home, with his shrewdness in making a bargain, he made what he considered a judicious bid, and, to his great delight, a splendid gold repeater was knocked down to him for $20. He left his own gold watch as security, while he went to the hotel for the money, and when he returned his purchase was safely deposited in his hands. He left the store rejoicing, when one of the gentleman, more philanthropic than the others, told him, confidentially, that the purchase had been changed during his absence, and that he should insist on an exchange being made. He did so, and received a silver gilt watch, worth, perhaps, $8, thus being "done" out of $12. He applied to a magistrate, but having voluntarily made the exchange, there was no remedy; and Dr. Brading left the office a sadder, but a wiser, man. Reader, when you go to New York, "beware of mock auctions."

The Payment of the Interest upon the State Debt.

We notice among our whig exchanges, says the *Easton Argus*, that the friends of Gov. Johnston laud him to the skies, because that during his administration the interest upon the State debt has been paid. Even votes for his re-election, are solicited upon these grounds.—We think, however, that Gov. Johnston is not entitled to as much credit on this score as he and his friends claim. Now what are the facts? Has the ingenuity of the Governor been taxed in any way, to make up this amount?—Did not Francis R. Shunk devise the ways and means for the payment of this interest, and was not this interest actually paid during his administration? Has any other means been devised by Gov. Johnston? or has not the policy of Francis R. Shunk been pursued by a democratic Legislature, democratic Treasurer, Surveyor General, Auditor General, and above all a thoroughly democratic Canal Board, and in these matters has not Gov. Johnston been as powerless as if he had not been Governor? If there had been a failure to meet the annual installments of Interest, would Governor Johnston have suffered himself to be held responsible for it? No, not he! The man who refuses to sign the repeal of the obstruction law, and gives as his reason for so refusing, that the democratic party being in power should have passed it sooner, would not hesitate to suffer such responsibility rest where it really belongs. Then we would have been told that the democratic party were in the possession of the ways and means, and that the Governor could do nothing. If this be so why appropriate the honor which is justly due to Gen. Bickel and a democratic Canal Board to Governor Johnston? If the friends of the Governor can find no better hobby for him than this, he will stand a good chance of being galloped off to Armstrong county soon after the election.

☞ The Rochester daily *Times* is out in favor of Gen. Wool for the Presidency. The General is a strong man. There is no doubt the people are to be pretty essentially *woolsd* between this and the Presidential election, whoever the candidate may be.—*Oswego Palladium.*

That opinion is essentially "wooly-headed," and could only find an utterance from a throat made hoarse by absent from the top of the "Buffalo platform."

DIED.

On the 27th ult., in Wattsburgh, Hobart E. son of H. and M. M. McLean, aged 2 years and 19 days.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., in Westfield, by Rev. Mr Pratt, Mr. Daniel Harvey and Miss Clarissa Miles, both of this city.

On the 3d inst., at Northeast, by S. S. Spencer, Esq., Mr. Solomon Wilsey, of Westfield, and Miss Rosila Colson, of the former place.

New Advertisements.

LAST DAY OF VOYAGE TO CUBA.

Chappell's Magnificent
PANORAMA OF A VOYAGE TO CUBA!

COMBINED with a Historical Tableau of the West Indies, will be exhibited this (Saturday) afternoon and evening, at the Reed House Hall. Panorama will move at 4 and at 8 o'clock. Doors open half an hour previous to commencement of each exhibition. The Painting is 9 feet wide, and contains 37,000 square feet of canvas, being the most splendid Panoramic Painting ever on exhibition. This magnificent work of art was executed by Mr. Chappell, who went to the Island for this purpose. He was assisted by the best Panoramic Artists of New York and Brooklyn. For particulars see Programme.

Cards of admission 25 cents. A liberal discount made for families and schools. Children under ten years of age, if accompanied by their parents, free. August 9. 13

New Arrival of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.,
DIRECT FROM FRANCE,
PER SHIP FACTORY!!

100 PIECES superior Cloths and Cassimeres of all colors, qualities and widths, imported directly from France, thereby saving to the purchaser the extra charges of the jobbing houses in New York. The subscriber will daily receive in a few days, direct from France, as above, **10 Hh'ds** Fresh Prunes, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, much lower than any before offered in this market. MOSES KOCH.
Erie, Aug. 9. 13

FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT!

FLOUR from New Wheat just ground, and Warranted to be first rate, for sale at the Millcreek Mills by
Erie, Aug. 9. 3t13 JNO. ELLIOTT.

JAPAN WARE.

I HAVE a very large assortment of Candle Sticks, Lamps, Canisters, Dust Pans, Spittoons, Match Safes, Toy Cups, &c. &c., which will be sold by the doz. at Buffalo Prices.
Erie, Aug. 9. 13 RUFUS REED.

BUTTER and Cheese Tryers, at RUFUS REED'S.
Erie, Aug. 9 13

MEASURING TAPES

Political and General News.

From the New York Evening Post, 31st ult.

The Insurrection in Cuba—Arrival from Santiago de Cuba.

The barque A. B. Sturges, from Santiago de Cuba the 16th inst., arrived this morning, bringing partial confirmation of the revolt at Puerto Principe.

We translate the following from the Diario Redactor, of St. Jago, July 12th:

"Yesterday afternoon the Commander General, G. D. Mazano, accompanied by his Secretary and Adjutants, and a piequet of lancers, left the city, having been preceded an hour before by the companies of Chasseurs of the regiments of Cuba and Union.

"The object of this movement is an account which was yesterday received from the Lieutenant Governor of las Tunas, stating that a squad of 35 armed men had presented themselves in the village, who, after having exchanged a number of shots with each other by mistake, did nothing more, and retreated in a hurry, being no doubt afraid that as soon as this ridiculous affair was known to the forces of Holgison and Bayamo, points near, where there were two battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, that they would be immediately upon them.

"This event, exaggerated as it always is among such a class of people, is of no consequence, and although almost among us, has produced no effect. Nevertheless it is our duty to present it in its true point of view, that extravagant reports may not be circulated at a distance.

"We believe that the general goes to Bayoma, a point where information can be obtained, and necessary observations directed. It is said that the body of robbers have disbanded themselves, and are scattered in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe; but as our cavalry are following them closely, nothing is easier than to have the whole or a great part of them in the power of our Queen's troops. In this case we shall soon know what they have done, as well as what object they had in view.

"Nothing more can be said. Public tranquility follows its habitual march; no notice is taken of the affair, except to class it among the attacks against propriety by a set of drunken revellers, but unaided and without ramification, or more plan than four volcanic heads could conceive. Moreover, our authorities do not delay action for an instant, when they can contribute to our security, and that nothing may alter public confidence, which is the basis of the prosperity of a people.

"For the attainment of such a noble purpose, the chief of the province, notwithstanding the greatest inconvenience, the bad state of the roads, and the frequent heavy rains, has put himself in march for the scene of this occurrence, of which we believe, at this date, there is no sign or mark left, other than what the law may have imposed upon the delinquents who have fallen under its jurisdiction."

The New Orleans papers are full of correspondence, each giving a different version of the skirmish at Principe, and of the conflicts in other parts of the Island.

The Delta, which is the organ of the Cuban interest at New Orleans, is in ecstacies with the advices by the Falcon, which it heads in this wise:

"Glorious news from Cuba! The Revolution commenced! First battle on the Fourth of July! Auspicious day! The Patriots triumphant! Thirty of the troops of tyranny slain in the first conflict! The Patriots concentrating at an impregnable point! Enthusiasm of the Revolutionists! The Government panic-stricken!"

What the effect of the news was among the citizens of New Orleans, the Delta thus describes:

"It created an enthusiasm among them which we cannot describe. At every corner a series of queries were heard: Is the news true? Have they risen in Cuba? May we at last hope that a termination is to be put to Spanish tyranny in the Island? God prosper their cause! Now is the time to show our sympathy for the Cubans! They have done what nothing but the power of their oppressors prevented them from doing long ago.

In fact, the enthusiasm of our citizens seemed as strong as when the tidings of the triumphs of Gens. Taylor and Scott used to reach our city. Some gallant young men procured a canon and the flag of the free Cuba; with the former they fired a *feu de joie* from Lafayette Square—the latter, meantime, waving above them.

The Delta also publishes extracts from a letter to Gen. Lopez, (just now stopping in New Orleans,) written at Havana. The writer says:

"All eyes are turned towards you, dear General—all our hopes concentrate in you, to furnish us with arms, to give unity to those scattering and disconnected movements. You are expected at every moment, and the chief reason given for precipitating the revolution, was, that as soon as it commenced the Government of the United States would not interfere with you."

A brief despatch, in cypher, addressed to Gen. L. says:

HAVANA, July 17.

The Patriots have pronounced in two places, and will maintain themselves. To-morrow, the 18th, another pronunciamento takes place, at H———. They are well prepared. Come! Come!

THE BRADFORD COUNTY DISASTER.—The Wilkesbarre Advocate, of Wednesday last, contains the following particulars of the fire in Bradford county, by which four worthy men lost their lives:

We record with feelings of sadness, one of the most painful and heart-rending catastrophes that has occured in Northern Pennsylvania since our earliest recollection. On Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, the house of Esq. Stalford, of Wyalusing, Bradford co. was destroyed by fire, and four men, residents of this vicinity, were consumed.—They were, Mr. Henry Fisher, aged about 50 years, and Abraham Fisher, his son, aged about 23 years, residents of South Wilkesbarre; Thomas Flanaghan, aged 25 years, a resident of Plymouth; and a man by the name of Goldsmith, whose home, we believe, was in this borough. Mr. Fisher was a contractor on the North Brrnch Canal, and occupied as office a room in Mr. Stalford's house, and a room directly over the office as a sleeping room. In the upper room the deceased persons and a Mr. Coolbaugh were asleep, when the house took fire. Mr. Coolbaugh alone, of the persons, escaped. He says he was awakened by hearing young Fisher exclaim, "We are burning up!" He attempted to get out by going down stairs, and was repulsed by the flames in the room below. He made a second attempt, when he fell and broke his wrist, and, retreating again to the chamber, he found his way out through a window. The others awoke and attempted to get out, as was evident from the location of their remains, and one of them having been heard to cry out for some one to open the door. Mr. Fisher has left a wife and children. We know not whether the others had families.

Mr. Stalford and family were asleep in other parts of the house, and all providentially escaped from the flames, saving, however, we understand, nothing of the household goods, except a singlebed.

Mr. Fisher, we understand, had received an estimate the day before, and on Saturday had paid off such of his hands as would take their pay, it is supposed he had in the office several hundred dollars, which together with the books and papers connected with the business there, were all burnt.

Attached to the house was a large shantee in which the hands were asleep, all of whom made a providential escape. The shantee was entirely consumed.

The disfigured remains of the deceased persons were brought to this place on Monday, and after being placed in coffins, were conveyed to the residences of their afflicted families or friends, respectively.

THE ONE TERM CANDIDATE.—Gov. Johnston made solemn and oft repeated pledges to be a candidate but for *one term*.

He has used his official patronage and influence to procure a nomination for re-election, and is now soliciting votes for a second election.

Gov. Johnston and his party abuse Gov. Shunk without stint or measure for exercising the veto power. Yet this same Gov. Johnston has resorted to the use of the veto to defeat the expressed wishes of the people; and in the case of the kidnapping bill, he has resorted to a still more detestable way to defeat the action of the people's Representative. He had not the moral courage to either sign or veto; so he stows it away in his breeches pocket until after the election.

Gov. Johnston and his party made loud and frequent complaints against his predecessors for the occasional use of the pardoning power, while he has used it indiscriminately for the basest and most mercinary purposes. He undoubtedly expects a strong support from birds just let loose from the Penitentiary.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

NOT ROMANCE BUT REALITY.—The editor of the Mercer Democrat, says many of our citizens whose memory can recall events that transpired twenty-eight years since, will recollect a youth, not yet arrived at the years of manhood, but whose idomitable spirit and vigorous constitution enabled him to perform the labor of man, and whose industry, honesty and intelligence secured him the esteem of all who know him. Our acquaintance with him commenced while he worked in the brick-yard of our townsman, James Thompson, E-q., with whom he worked during the summer, and in the winter chopped wood, or followed any other employment that offered, and attended school whenever opportunity permitted.

A few years later his younger brother, at that time apparently a youth of delicate constitution, and but poorly fitted for any laborious employment, might be seen engaged in all kinds of severe labor, such as clearing land, chopping cord-wood, hewing timber and toiling beyond his strength to support a widowed mother, and several young brothers and sisters, left in destitute circumstances by the death of a husband and father.

Thus far the history of these two brothers is no more than that of thousands of young men in our country at the present time; but let our young friends make the sequel, and from the example and present prospects of these brothers, draw hope and inspiration in the hour of gloom and despair. The elder brother was JOHN, and the younger, WILLIAM BIGLER—*the latter the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Keystone State,* and the idol of his party—the former, by a singular coincidence, nominated by the Democracy of California for the same office in that young State.

Mrs. Bigler, with a portion of her family, still resides in our county, about six miles north of Mercer, and enjoys the esteem of all who know her.

THE NEW FLYING SHIP.—On Saturday, in company with several gentlemen, invited by Mr. T. Robjohn, we had an opportunity of examining the immense aerial "United States," now on the stocks at Hoboken, and nearly ready for launching into the air. Trusting that some account of this unique affair may be interesting to our readers, we took a few notes, which will serve as reliable data for description. The car is 64 feet in length, very sharp at either end, width 6 feet, height 6 feet 4 inches, the whole composed of a strong, light wooden frame covered with canvas, with doors and glass windows.—The boilers are of copper, on the tubular plan, and occupying a space equal to four cubic feet; the engines are very perfect, being composed of gun metal and cast steel; they are 12-horse power and are to work 20 inch stroke 66 times per minute, which will give 400 revolutions of the floats which are placed in a substantial framework on the top of the car. There is sufficient room for 25 passengers with fuel for four hours. The float is 260 feet in length, of a cigar-like shape, 24 feet diameter in the centre, and has a gas capacity equal to 90,000 cubic feet, which gives gives a lifting power of 6,500 lbs. surplus. It is designed to run about 200 feet above the surface of the earth at a rate of speed varying from 25 to 60 miles per hour. The engines are a curiosity, their weight being 131 pounds, and so perfect are they that by the force of his lungs, Mr. Robjohn caused both pistons to work a full revolution, carrying a driving wheel of five feet diameter. The rudder is worthy of minute examination, and by it it is designed to run up or down, or in any required direction. The car is suspended by cords to the float, and when the whole is inflated and suspended in mid-air under the estimated velocity, it will be a rare sight. The reality of such a scheme can hardly be comprehended until one examines the admirable machinery, and actually sits down in the car, when its feasibility seems to be probable. The ship thus far has cost the inventor about $5,500, and he now requires only a few more hundred to perfect and set afloat his air ship. It is designed to drive this vessel by steam, and to obviate the necessity of fuel.—Mr. Robjohn says he has discovered a plan for decomposing water, igniting the gasses, which again become water, which is converted into steam by the combustion, and this steam is again condensed and returned for decomposition, thus securing entire immunity from waste and a uniform weight during the longest voyages. The present arrangements of the engines are however, on the usual reciprocity plan, driven by steam generated from coke and spirits of wine.

The vessel lies on the plain west of Hoboken village, and is surrounded by a strong enclosure 290 by 275 feet—the whole under the constant surveillance of a watchman. Several capitalists are examining the plan, and it is to be hoped that the want of a few hundred dollars may not be the means of preventing a fair trial of this grand attempt to navigate the air.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SINGULAR CASE.—The *Hudson Republican,* of the 22d inst., contains an account of a singular case which has occurred in that place. In 1842 Samuel Rankin was murdered at Austerlitz, in Columbia Co., and Michael Gallagher, who had for years before lived in the county, was indicted for the murder.—He ran away, however, and all attempts to arrest him failed. Last week a man of the name of Michael Gallagher was arrested at Carbondale, Pa., and brought to Hudson and committed to jail as the person who stood indicted for the murder of Rankin.—His counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus,* and upon being taken before the Recorder it was clearly shown that the prisoner was not the Michael Gallagher who had been indicted for the murder of Rankin, but another person, of very respectable character, who has lived for more than twenty years in Carbondale, Pa., during all which time he has had a wife and family there and other relatives and friends. He was, moreover, never in the county of Columbia until brought there under arrest week before last.

SINGULAR OUTRAGE AT RIO.—Capt. Peacock of the bark Minesota, from Rio, June 11th, reports that on the 8th of June, the steam towboat Sarah, owned by the highly respectable American firm of Hobbs & Alvaringe, ship chandlers, while in act of taking stores to a schooner, which cleared on the 6th, and three miles outside the harbor bound to the coast of Africa, supposed on a trading voyage, and owned by one Romer, a notorious trader in that infamous traffic—was seized by the commander of the British steamer Cormorant, who ordered her crew to be imprisoned on board his vessel, and their vessel to be blown up, which was promptly executed. Messrs. Mobbs & Alvaringe represented the matter to the American minister, and assured his excellency that their towboat was engaged in no avocation but what was strictly in accordance with the maritime laws of the country. The American sloop of war Dale, commander Pearson, lay in the harbor, affording the United States minister ample power to arrest the Cormorant's crew, and blow that vessel up; but in accordance with his established coolness and great judgment, he submitted the matter to the Federal Government, where, doubtless, reparation and apology will be demanded.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE best evidence of the success of the Directors in endeavoring to make the *STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY* meet the wants of the community, is the unparalleled amount of business which has been done—having issued 7,909 Policies during the past year, thereby adding over $130,000, to the funds of the Company. Nearly all the property insured is of the safest kind, in small risks, and a large proportion insured for only one year.

The first annual Statement of this Company, made on the first of May last, is as follows:

Number of Policies issued,		7,909.
Amount at risk in Farmers' Class,		$4,404,338 00
" Premium notes in force,		66,167 97
" Cash premiums received,	$21,676 38	
" Losses and expenses paid,	12,060 60	
		9,615 78
Amount at risk in Merchants' Class,		$3,298,153 00
" Premium notes in force,		32,571 80
" Cash premiums received,	$20,530 42	
" Losses and expenses paid,	11,344 83	
		18,988 57
Whole amount of property at risk,		$7,691,491 00
" Premium notes in force,		79,039 77
" Cash premiums received,	$51,236 80	
" Losses and expenses paid,	23,411 45	
		27,824 33

Balance in favor of the Company, 'About three fo irths of the amount at risk in the Merchants' Class will expire within eight months.

To city or country merchants, and owners of dwellings, and isolated and country, property, it is believed this company affords advantages in point of cheapness, safety and security, inferior to no Insurance Company in this country.

Directors.

J. P. RUTHERFORD, J. R. PACKER, A. J. GILLETT,
P. C. SEDGWICK, S. T. JONES, A. A. CARRIER,
SAM'L JONES, Phila., J. B. RUTHERFORD, ROB'T KLOTZ.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, *President.*

A. J. GILLETT, *Secretary.*

Persons desiring to make application for policies, will receive prompt attention by writing to E. W. GERRISH, *Agent for Erie County, at Edenboro, Pa.*

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Eagle Village on or about the 4th inst., a dark brown Cow, five years old, with crumpled horns. Gave milk when she went away. Any information in regard to said cow will be thankfully received. FREDERICK GLOTH.
Eagle Village, July 26, 1851. 3t11

News by Telegraph and Mail.

Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.

Schuyler Colfax, whig candidate in the South Bend district for Congress, defeated by Dr. Fitch, Democrat, by about 100.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.

The whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, are elected by a reduced majority. Humphrey Marshall, whig candidate for Congress, in the Louisville district, is probably elected. The District is very close, but Marshall is probably elected. Breckenridge's District is very close but he is probably elected. B. is a Democrat.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.

The Louisville district is in doubt, but Marshall is believed to be elected. Boyd is no doubt elected in the first district, and Grey, independent candidate, (whig) in the second. Breckenridge (Dem) in the eighth. Stanton (Dem.) in the tenth.

The returns for Governor thus far indicate a close rub. No definite results of the election for Judges will be ascertained, probably, until to-morrow. Samuel Treat is supposed to be elected over Montgomery Blair to the Court of Common Pleas.

In Lauderdale county, as far as heard from, Houston, the Union candidate for Congress, has a majority of 226 over Hubbard, the Secessionist. A Union Whig has elected to the State Senate over a Secessionist Democrat.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6.

In Montgomery and Russell counties, James Abercrombie, Union candidate, leads John Cochran, secessionist, 955 votes. In Macon, his majority will be about 800. Abercrombie will undoubtedly be elected, carrying away every thing in this State. Charles C. Langdon, Union candidate for Congress from the 1st district, is the only man whose election is doubtful.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6th.

Returns received from the seventh Congressional Districts in this State, give assurance of the election of the Union candidates, except the 6th.

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6—2 P. M.

The Empire City arrived this morning, confirming the accounts of another fire. Ten squares were consumed. The Presbyterian Church on Stockton st. was burned. Chas. S. Lyon was burned to death; also, Mr. Bath, of the firm of Bath, Burnett, & Co. 500 buildings and a great deal of lumber were destroyed. The loss is $3,000,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. Several arrests have been made, but no one has been discovered to be actually guilty.

The excitement, since the fire, against the desperadoes living among us, has resulted in a determination on the part of our citizens to prevent the landing of any more persons from the penal colonies, unless they can produce testimonials of a good character.

Capt. Snow, a respectable citizen, was murdered in the city of Sonora, and two days afterward two of the murderers were taken and hung by the populace. A row occurred near Carsons' diggings, in which two Americans and three or four Mexicans were killed.

Accounts from the mines and placers are very encouraging. The crops are promising. Our city is growing up again very fast. 200 buildings have been erected during the past week.

A horrible murder has been committed at Sonora. Some persons who took offence at an article in the Sonora Herald, went to the room of the editor, Dr. Gunn, dragged him from his bed, and shot him through the head. They also killed two other persons connected with his office, and killed and wounded three or four other persons who went to their assistance.

NORFOLK, Aug. 6.

The U. S. Ship Plymouth has not yet sailed from this place.

New York, Aug. 7.

The steamer Trojan, lying at the foot of Vesy Street, North River, took fire about 1 1-2 o'clock, and was burned to the water's edge. Several vessels lying near by narrowly escaped.

New York Markets.

New York, Aug. 7.

GRAIN.—There is less firmness in Wheat, and there is more pressing in the market. The demand for consumers and export is limited, and the market is less active at decline figures. Sales unimportant. Pure Genesee is nominal at $1 08a1 10; Michigan at $1 01 and Ohio at $0 90. Corn is less supply, and the market very firm. The inquiry for export restricted by light arrivals of good mixed, and the eastern trade are reluctant to pay the prices asked. Sales 13,000 bu., chiefly damaged and heated, at 58a90c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork rules about the same, though there is apparently a desire to realize. Sales—Mess at $14 87 for new; Prime at $12 87a13 00.

FOUND.

FOUND last week, in this city, a sum of money, which the owner can have by identifying and paying for this advertisement. For further particulars apply to this office. Aug. 2

1851. WILBRIDGE'S LINE. 1851.

JOHN KEENAN, Agent.

From whom Tickets can be procured for any of the Following Places:

DUNKIRK, BUFFALO, NEW-YORK, CONNEAUT, ASHTABULA, FAIRPORT, CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH, SANDUSKY, MONROE, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, RACINE and SOUTHPORT.

OFFICE—Spafford's Express Office, State St.

The Agent pledges himself that Passengers procuring their Tickets from him shall not be left by the Boat, but shall be promptly placed on board. August 2. 1y

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received a large, and well selected stock of Family Groceries, to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers in this city and vicinity. Among his stock may be found Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Oils, Fish, Flour, Salt, etc., etc., together with almost every article usually found in a Grocery Store, which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be found elsewhere.

Almost all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Groceries. Erie, Aug. 2. 12 T. W. MOORE.

WHITE BRANDY—A splendid article for preserving fruits. Aug 2. 12 MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

DAIRY SALT.

1000 BAGS of common and solar ground Salt, 300 bbls. common Salt, and 80 bbls. and sacks coarse Salt, for sale at low rates by J. KELLOGG.
August 2. 4w12

Bardsley's Vermifuge Sugar Drops,

FOR the destruction of worms. They contain no calomel or mercury in any form or any deleterious ingredients whatever, and are at once attractive to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and sure in their operation. Children eat them with great gratify. For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.,
Erie, Aug. 2. [12] No. 5. Reed House.

ONGOODS INDIAN CHOLAGOUGE—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittant Fevers, and the various forms of Billious diseases. J. H. BURTON & Co.,
Erie, Aug. 2. [12] Wholesale and Retail Agents.

CAMPHENE LAMPS—A new style, superior to any now in use, just received by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Radway's Ready Relief for Pain.

A CERTAIN cure for Rheumatism, Sore throat, Sprains, Affections of the Spine, Toothache, Tic Doloureux, and all Nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Eruptions of the skin, and *Cramps in the stomach.* For sale by
Erie, Aug. 2. 12 CARTER & BRO.

Leath r and Shoe Findings!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and offers for sale
1000 sides Spanish Sole Leather
100 " Slaughter "
100 " Upper "
100 dozen Jersey Calfskins,
100 " Country "
100 " French "
100 " Black and Fancy Morocco,
100 " Linings and Bindings,
100 " Kipskins,
100 " Splits,
100 " Enamelled and Patent Leather.
ALSO—Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimps, and every article of Shoemaker's Tools and Kit. August 2. 1t

CURRIER'S TOOLS and Fish Oil for sale by J. H. FULLERTON.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber living about three miles from Erie on the Railroad, a black Mare, about six years old, a white spot on the forehead and also on the nose, and had when she went away a slight touch of the distemper. Whoever will return said mare or give information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded. PATRICK MURRAY.
Erie, July 26, 1851. *3t11

OFFICE ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAILROAD, Erie, July 15, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at this Office, for 1200 Cords WOOD, for the use of this road—600 cords to be delivered at Erie, 600 at North East, and 300 at or near W. A. Beeby's Tavern in Harborcreek. J. C. SPENCER, Sec'y.
Erie, July 26, 1851. 11

WILLOW WAGONS of every variety for sale by
June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

CHURNS of every description for sale by
June 21. 6 D. S. CLARK.

EMERY & CO.'S

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST PREMIUM RAILROAD HORSE POWER

THRESHING MACHINE.

THE above justly celebrated Powers are now made and sold by the subscribers, are offered the public with the assurance that they are all they are represented—they having been very extensively and thoroughly introduced and tested side by side with all the Thread Powers known of note in the country, and been preferred.

The Chairman of the Agricultural Society's Committee on Horse Powers, in a communication written some months after the awarding of premiums to the above Horse Power, says: "I spent much time at the late State Fair (Sept. 10th) at Albany in examining the various Horse Powers, viz.: Wheeler's Allen's Ham's and Emery & Co.'s, first with the *owners and makers* and heard all they could say, and again in their absence, and the result most fully convinced me that yours was the best, and if I wanted one, I would give Twenty Dollars more for yours than for any other on the ground; and as you won your laurels fairly, it is just that you should receive a full reward." He further says, "You know from experience, I have no partiality for your establishment, and as a committee man of said Society for years, I have decided it never against you than for you: and if others have a better article than yours, I would decide in their favor though it ruined your establishment, and, vice versa, hurt whom it may."

With the testimony of such men as the author of the foregoing, which, together with *changeable geering, and other important* improvements since last season, make it the most *convenient, durable, efficient and economical* Power now made; and the public may rest assured of being furnished by us with a *superior* machine.—For further particulars please see Catalogue of Albany Agricultural Works, &c.

EMERY & CO.
Erie, July 19.—tf10 D. S. CLARK, Agent.

M. J. LEE,

General Steamboat and Railroad Agent.

Office at O. D. Spafford's State Street, Erie, Pa.

Passengers can procure tickets at this office for Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Sandusky, Monroe, Detroit, Green Bay, Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Southport. tf11.

1851. LOWRY & SCOTT. 1851.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

DEALERS IN COAL;

Also, Fish, Flour, Salt and Plaster; at the large Ware House West of the Bridge, Public Dock, Erie, Pa.

M. B. LOWRY, WM. L. SCOTT

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD

J. Hearn & Co., Agents,

PUBLIC DOCK, ERIE, PENN'A.

ARE prepared to contract Butter, Cheese, and all other property from Erie to New York—through in thirty hours

ALSO—Agents for Lines on Erie Canal—no transhipments, through direct from Buffalo to New-York.

☞ For sale, Coal, Salt, White Fish, and Water Lime.
Erie, June 28. 7

W. H. SHERMAN,

DAGUERREAN ARTIST,

On the North side of the Diamond, and one door West of Williams' and Wrights' office.

"Let Nature copy that which Nature made."

Daguerreotype Likenesses of all sorts, sizes and prices, from twelve shillings to twelve dollars, faithfully executed and warranted unfading. 6

JOHN LINDEN,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT;

Office in Speed's Telegraph Office, next to Williams & Wrights' Exchange Office, State street, Erie.

Through Tickets to New York, via New York and Erie Railroad; and to Pittsburgh via Cleveland, can be procured at this office. Fare to New York $9; to Pittsburgh $3 50. tf9

Passage from and Money Remitted to Great Britain and Ireland.

'EAGLE' LINE.

New York and Liverpool Packets.

PERSONS wishing to send for their friends in Great Britain or Ireland, can have them come the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, who have in connection with one of the first houses in Great Britain, a very complete and extensive arrangement for the accommodation of persons emigrating to America. For the prompt execution of his engagements, the subscribers has the advantage of having the Sole Agency for Passengers of the splendid New Ships, composing the

"EAGLE" LINE OF NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL

Packets, sailing Twice a month from each Port, throughout the year. In all cases when those sent for do not come forward, the money will be refunded, without deduction.

BILLS AT SIGHT,

For sale in sums to suit, which will be cashed by any of the Banks, and in the principal Towns throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, BARNET, BOARDS & CO., Bankers, London, and JAMES McHENRY, Merchant, Liverpool,

APPLY TO OR ADDRESS, POST PAID,
SMITH JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.
Or to JOHN McMICHAEL, 36 Old Slip, Cor. of South-st. N. Y.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. P. B. & H. Pirnie New York City.
" J. W. Whitlock & Co. do.
" Sherman & Collins, do.
" Lewis & Price, do.
Hon Allen M. Sherman, Newburgh, N. Y.
Gilead A. Smith, Esq., Secretary Del. and Hudson Canal Co. N. Y.
B. F. Lord, Esq., Chief Engineer D. & H. C. Co. Honesdale, Penn.
James Archibald, Esq. Engineer D. & H. C. Co. Carbondale, Penn.
Messrs. G. H. & A. C. Lawton, Albany City, N. Y.
Hon. J. S Yost, Pottstown, Pa. tf10

Starch!! Starch!!!

J. B. SMYTH & CO'S Corn and Wheat Starch on hand in large quantities, for sale at New York wholesale cash prices Orders from Country Merchants promptly filled.
Erie, July 26. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

POWDER.—100 Kegs Rifle, Deer and Blasting Powder, just received and for sale by the keg or less quantity, by
Erie, July 26. R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

PERCUSSION Caps, Shot and Lead constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail by R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

New Summer Goods

I HAVE just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of the very latest styles of *Dress Goods,* which were bought for Cash and at Auction at 25 per cent less than goods were *sold for in the spring.* C. M. TIBBALS.
Erie, July 19, 1851. 10

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS!!

No. 8 Reed House, Erie.

JOHN M. JUSTICE begs leave to call the attention of his old customers and the public to the new and splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and such other goods usually found in a

Fashionable Clothing Establishment,

which he is now receiving and opening for the inspection of purchasers at

NO. 8 REED HOUSE.

His whole stock has been selected and made under his own direction with particular care, which with the remarkable

LOW PRICES

at which he is determined to sell will convince all who may favor him with their custom that his establishment is the only place in town where a

Good and Fashionable Garment

can be bought at a price which defies competition. His stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS have been selected *with great care expressly for the custom trade, and he would invite* those who prefer having their Clothing made to order to call and examine

GOODS, CUT AND MADE,

for themselves. Persons leaving their measure for any garment if not pleased with it when done, will not be asked to take it away. He still continues to keep on hand shirts of all kinds, and from the best manufacturers. Also, Shirt Collars of the best make, very cheap; Suspenders of all grades; Cravats, the best in town, of various grades and prices; and in fact he keeps almost *every thing in his line;* which he would be happy to sell to his friends as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ CUTTING done to order, and warranted if properly made up.
Erie, April 26, 1851. 50

EASTERN FASHIONS FOR SUMMER JUST RECEIVED.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to cut and make up Garments in the latest New York style. He warrants his work to be equal, if not superior, to any done in the City. No fit—no pay.

Cutting done in the most fashionable style and done when promised. JOHN GOALDING.
Erie, June 7, 1851. Reed's Block, opposite the Bonnel Block.

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!

OLD THINGS HAVE BECOME NEW!!

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his old customers and friends to his new and and select stock of

CLOTHES, CLOTHIG & CASSIMERES!

recently purchased in New York, and now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture as

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Also cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if "old things have not become new" at the old stand of the subscriber. JAMES LYTLE.
Erie, October 26, 1850. 4tn

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale a Farm of 76 acres on the Lake road, two miles west of the city of Erie, nearly all improved, with a good water power, a comfortable House, Barn and Orchard. Price $60 per acre, one-fourth down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest. Apply to Mr. Wilson King, in Erie, or to A. Damainville, at F. C. Hancan's, 158, Main Street, Buffalo.

☞ Gazette please copy. tf4

RICH Manilla Black Silk, plain and watered, from auction, for $1 per yard at TIBBALS'.

BLACK Silk Edgings and Fringes, for trimming Mantillas, of all widths, can be found at the lowest figures at TIBBALS'.

800 YARDS real Thread Edging, from 6¼ to 15 cents per yard, from auction, at TIBBALS'.

TANNER'S GERMAN OINTMENT.—A lot of this article received by July 16th CARTER & BROTHER.

Notice in General.

IF you wish to buy Groceries, or any thing generally kept in a Grocery Store you cannot do better than call on me and see and then judge for yourself. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

SODA BISCUIT—A fresh supply of Spencer's Soda Biscuit, just rec'd at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

MASKS of all descriptions for sale at
July 5. 8 MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

The annals of medical science, affording as they do, ample proof of the power and value of many medical agents, have furnished no examples to compare with the salutary effects produced by "AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."

The remarkable cures of diseases of the Lungs which have been realized by its use, attested as they are by many prominent professors and physicians in this and foreign lands, should encourage the afflicted to persevere, with the strong assurance that the use of the CHERRY PECTORAL will relieve and ultimately cure them.

We present to the public, unsolicited, testimonials from some of the first men in our country, upon whose judgment and experience implicit confidence may be placed.

DR. PERKINS, President of Fermont Medical College, one of the most learned and formidable physicians in the country, considers it a "composition of rare excellence for the cure of that formidable disease, Consumption."

NORWICH, April 26, 1848.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Agreeable to the request of your agent, we will cheerfully state what we have known of the effects of your CHERRY PECTORAL, and they have been astonishing indeed. Mrs. Betsey Streeter had been afflicted with a severe and relentless cough, which reduced her very low; so low that little hope could be entertained of her recovery. Numerous remedies had been tried without effect, before the CHERRY PECTORAL and that has cured her. Geo. Watkinson, Esq., had to our knowledge, been afflicted with Asthma for eleven years, and grown yearly worse, until the CHERRY PECTORAL has now removed the disease, and he is as free from any of its symptoms as we are. The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely attacked with the Bronchitis, as to disable him from his duties, and nothing had afforded him relief, until I, Mr. Thorning, carried him a bottle of your PECTORAL, which cured him at once, and he now officiates as usual in his place.

These are three of the cases we have known it successful, but never to fail. We have great pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, respected sir, your humble servants.

REV. DAVID THORNING,
HON. JOSEPH BATTELS.

The public have but to know the virtues and astonishing success of the CHERRY PECTORAL, in curing diseases of the Lungs, when they will feel secure from these dangers, whenever this remedy can be obtained.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Erie by J. H. Burton, and by Druggists throughout the State. n11

WINES and Liquors.—The best assortment in the city at
July 12. MOORE'S Grocery.

ROCKINGHAM WARE.—A good assortment at
July 12. MOORE'S Grocery.

BROOMS.—Brooms for one shilling each at
MOORE, 5 Grocery Store.

TOBACCO.—John Anderson's, Schott's Lallinthall's, and Van Slyke's Chewing and Smoking Tobacco for sale at
July 12. MOORE'S Grocery Store.

CLARET WINE in Bottle and draught for sale at
July 12. MOORE'S Grocery Store.

CODFISH.—1000 lbs. of the best Codfish in the city at
July 12. MOORE'S Grocery Store.

MACKEREL.—No. 1 Mackerel, in barrels, half barrels and kitts just received at MOORE'S Grocery Store.

VEGETABLES of all kinds may be had in an hour's notice at
July 12. MOORE'S Grocery Store.

BROOMS.—120 doz. Fancy and Common Brooms just received and for sale at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.
July 5. 8

MOPS and Mop Fillings can be found at
July 5. 8 MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

BUTTER MOULDS.—A new article, for sale at
July 5. 9 MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

BRASS HUB BANDS, a good assortment at the store of
July 12. LOWRY, BROWN & Co.

AXES! AXES!!—E. Waters Axes, a new supply at
July 12. LOWRY, BROWN & Co's.

RAKES.—A new supply of Hay Rakes, a prime article, at the new store 5t12 LOWRY, BROWN & Co.

TRIUMPH SHEETINGS.—A small stock yet for sale at
July 12. LOWRY, BROWN & Co's.

MULEY MILL SAWS—A first rate article of saws, which will be sold cheap for cash.
July 12, 1851. LOWRY, BROWN & Co.

TOBACCO—John Anderson & co., G. Schott & co., and Lallenthal's smoking and chewing Tobacco, for sale by the dozen or less quantity, by jy12 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BRANDY, Gin, Rum, Port, Malaga and Madeira Wine, varying in price and quality. Also, good Whiskey for sale by
July 12, 1851. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

5 HHDS. Molasses, selling from 37½ to 75 cents per gallon, by
July 12. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

A First Rate Tract of Land for Sale.

THE O'HARA Tract, or tract No. 377 in McKean township, adjoining the south line of Millcreek township, and containing 418 acres. This is one of the *very best tracts of land* for wheat or other grain, in the county of Erie. It is well limbered, exceedingly well watered, and situated only seven miles from the city of Erie, and will be sold in a whole or in parts to suit purchasers. Its timber and location make it a very inviting situation for the erection of a steam sawmill.

Also, 100 acres lots in Erie. Also, 20 half acre lots at from $70 to $200 each; being a subdivision of Erie out-lots Nos. 330 and 351, all for sale by WILSON KING.
July 12, 1851. 10 Land agent, Erie, Pa.

MEDICA

after my wife had sent me from her presence with harsh galling words, she admitted clandestinely, a man whose character I despise—a subtile, intriguing man of fashion whom I had forbidden to pay her farther attentions. I know not how long he remained with her—stop, hear me through," he said, as Mrs. Hastings, with white lips, rose and attempted to answer him. "From that hour I steeled my heart against her—God knows with what difficulty! That man came to me, he asked me if I would allow him to wait upon my wife to some theatrical exhibition, where they were both to take a part. I answered that I should make no objection; that she should do as she chose, but that if she went, she should never enter my doors again.—She went."

Again Mrs. Hastings essayed to speak, and again Mr. Dorrance prevented her. He continued.

"That night I sent her to her father's home. In the morning there came a letter to me from her. It softened my heart to forgiveness; for I was fool enough to believe her protestations of innocence. I wrote an answer saying that I would come to her immediately. I went to her desk for an envelop—there I found a lock of her lovers hair; and in her own writing an acknowledgment as such. I know not what sustained me with such damning evidence before my eyes! Woman, can such things be forgiven? Answer me: in the Heaven which you believe in, is there a place for such treacherous souls?"

Mrs. Hastings had remained standing. She trembled from head to foot at Mr. Dorrance's violence.

"I; was not so, it was not so!" she answered energetically; "Oh! could you have believed all this of one who never had a feeling of love for living man but you? I did not know that earth had such fiends as that wretch Graham has proven himself to be. Mr. Dorrance I know your wife; if I convince you that she is still worthy of your love as far as her truthfulness to you is concerned, will you forgive her errors, and receive her back to your love as she yearns to be received?"

"I will, so help me God!"

Mrs. Hastings resumed her seat, and, suppressed her emotions as much as she was able, she proceeded to give a full history of everything that had occurred. When she came to the lock of hair, explaining the motives which had induced his wife, still speaking of her as a third person, to enclose it and lay it in her drawer, he drew nearer to her, and seizing her hand, pressed it fiercely between his own. His eyes glowed with the intensity of his feelings; and when all was explained, he caught her wildly to his breast, and straining her tightly to it sobbed like a child. He seemed delirious with joy.

"Margaret! Margaret!" he cried, "you must never leave me one moment again. My own good, pure wife! may God bless you as you have blessed me this hour, and may He forgive me for the injustice I have done you."

She threw her arms around him—she laid her poor aching head upon his broad breast—she also begged forgiveness.

Oh! that was a holy and a happy hour.

When the first violence of their emotions subsided, Mrs Dorrance questioned at what part of the history she had betrayed herself,

"My poor Margaret, did you think you had deceived my watchful eyes? I knew you, darling, from the moment you stood trembling at the door, when you brought me the note of recommendation from Miss Graham.—I knew you, and hundreds of times since has my love been upon the point of betraying itself. Oh, my precious wife, I thank God for the misfortunes that have revealed our hearts to each other."

And great reason had they both to thank Him; for very seldom is it, when pride and jealousy and suspicion creep in to seperate two hearts, any after reconciliation can entirely root out the weeds which have sprung up in rank luxuriance under their baneful influence. More frequently the breach widens with years; each grows to think the other the aggressor, and that complete isolation takes place which it is so terrible to contemplate.

In society, such instances are constantly occurring; and if in any one case the difficulty could be traced to its foundation, I doubt not the cause would be found to be as trival as was the first event in the story I have narrated.

Women do not sufficiently comprehend the responsibilities which they take upon themselves in the married life. Instead of looking upon marriage as "a career of devotion," as "an exercise of virtues often difficult," they seem to expect the homage of the lover to be continued; and, disappointed at the outset, they indulge themselves in "sentimental reproaches" until there is danger of their happiness suffering shipwreck; for men soon weary of the "little scenes" in which women so often squander their eloquence.

Again, there are instances where the wife has faithfully performed her duties, and yet she sees a change gradually taking place in her husband. The rose-colored tint with which she had invested the future, gives place to a cold and leaden hue, as the love of the chosen one seems to diminish, absorbed by the world and its pleasures. But even then there is hope. Let her watch occasions for making sacrifices; let her show that her husband's happiness is still her predominant study; above all, let her avoid all reproaches; and no one heat in which the flame of love has ever burned will long remain proof to such devotion.

From this long digression we will go back to Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance.

Aunt Edgerton was horrorstruck upon her return, in finding the timid and retiring Mrs. Hastings seemingly entirely at home in her nephew's arms.

Howard Dorrance attempted no explanations in words, but he pulled off the close lawn cap, and the flaxen perruque, and as Margaret's dark hair fell around her, Mrs. Edgerton could not fail to recognise some traces of the beautiful crayon in the library, which she had so often studied with interest since she had become an inmate of that dwelling.

Impulsively she folded Margaret to her heart, for the sufferer had won a place there, to the extinction of all prejudices, by her gentle, patient ways and unwearied devotion to her sick child.

Harry also knew his mamma now, and no longer refused to come to her arms.

There was a happy party at Woodlawn that summer.

At Margaret's earnest pleading, joined to Mrs. Edgerton's kind persuasions, Helen Graham accompanied them, participating in all their pleasures with her unselfish heart. Her brother had gone to Europe.

The world said that it was very strange that the proud Howard Dorrance should receive back his wife; but the world never knew how much they rejoiced in their brief separation, as an event permitted by their all-wise Father to bring them nearer than ever to each other, and to Him.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, *VIA* DURKIRK

and the Erie Railroad, connecting with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

TRAINS LEAVE DUNKIRK AS FOLLOWS.

1st. Morning Express Train at 6 A. M.
2d. Morning Mail Train at 9 A. M.
3d. Evening Express Train at 4 P. M.

Fare from Dunkirk to New York, $8 00.
Second Class Fare will be given in a few days.
The Express Freight and Cattle Trains leave Dunkirk daily at 4 A. M., to which a Passenger Car is attached, for the accommodation of way passengers and drovers.
Particular attention paid to the shipment of Stock and Freight of every description. The gauge being 6 feet wide gives this route great advantages over narrow Roads, in the transportation of stock and all other freight.
Additional Trains will be put in commission in a very short time.
Freight Tariffs distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight.
Freight carefully shipped at Dunkirk, and each of the following Freight stations: Forestville, Smith's Mills, Dayton, Cattaraugus, Little Valley, Great Valley, Allegany, Olean, Hinsdale, Cuba, and all other eastern stations.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Agent. C. MINOT, Sup't.
Dunkirk, May 30, 1-51 tfl.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardward, Crockery, &c. In the above stock may be found almost every variety of Gentlemens and Ladies Dress Goods; Ladies and Children's Shoes, a variety of styles and qualities. They invite their old customers and shoe fattending to purchase, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Erie, June 14.—5 JAMES HUGHES & CO.

PEACH WATER.—Preston & Merrill's Peach Water for flavoring Custards, Cakes, &c., for sale by R. T. S. & SON.

CORN STARCH for sale by
Erie, June 7. R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

10 BOXES Oranges and Lemons just received by railroad, and for sale by R. T STERRETT & SONS.

30 KEGS Rifle Powder just received and to arrive, for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SONS.

VERMACILLA and Macearoni in large and small boxes, for sale by D. S. CLARK.

To the Sick and Afflicted!

CERTIFICATES and Testimonials, sufficient to fill every column of this paper, can be produced, setting forth the wonderful virtues of

Dr. Swaynes Celebrated Family Medicines.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD HERRY.

The Original and Genuine Preparation!

CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

Another Home Certificate—Great cure of EZEKIEL THOMAS.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear Sir:—Being for a length of time afflicted with a very violent cough, with pain in the side and breast, soreness of lungs, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, night sweats, &c., I made trial of various remedies which were recommended highly in the papers, but gradually grew worse. The violence of my cough was such that the blood rushed profusely from my nostrils when the paroxysms came upon; indeed, my whole system seemed prostrated, and the hour of my departure seemed near at hand. At this time you recommended the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which immediately began to soothe, comfort, and allay the violence of my cough, relieved the pain in my side, strengthened and healed my lungs, &c. I continued the use of it, but now, thanks to God, and to the effect of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I am cured, and able to pursue my daily labor. I think it an invaluable medicine in coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, and one that should be known to all afflicted. If persons would purchase the original and genuine article, as prepared by you, and not tamper with the many *spurious and worthless preparations* which are attempted to be palmed off on the reputation of yours, it might be the means of saving many valuable lives. I freely offer this statement for the benefit of those who are suffering as I was.

EZEKIEL THOMAS,
Cherry st. three doors west of Scuylkill Second Street, Phila.

VERY IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Be very particular to enquire for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, as some unprincipled individuals have stolen the name of *Wild Cherry*, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. Remember the genuine is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, [steel engraving,] with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon, also his signature; all others are positively fictitious and counterfeit.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tryed it, to be far superior (being so very pleasant to the taste at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system.

Letter to Dr. Swayne from Andersontown Ia.

Dear Sir:—A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge; the other day, for his child, and by its use discharged 63 of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have often been so gulled by nauseous worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Yours, T. T. SHARP, P. M.

BEWARD OF MISTAKES.

Remember Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles.

☞See that the name is spelt correctly—

SWAYNE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY!

DR. SWAYNE'S SUGAR-COATED SARSAPARILLA AND EXTRACT OF TAR PILLS.

Act as a gentle purgative, producing a healthy state of the Liver and Bowels, acting as an alternative, changing the state of costiveness, which is very common to some individuals, and for the irregularities so incident to females they are very valuable.

J. H. Hatchitt, *Evansville, Ind., writes June 5th 1850. Your* medicine sells well, and gives universal satisfaction. Your Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills sold out directly. Send on a large supply.

Chalfant & Hughes, Danville, Pa., writes, April 18, 1850—Send immediately a further supply of your family medicines. We are much in need of them—they are effecting great cures in this section.

DR. SWAYNE'S Valuable Medicines can be obtained at most of the stores throughout the country, and Wholesale and Retail at the Principal Office,

N. W. corner of Eighth and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

For Sale by the Following Agents.

ERIE COUNTY.

Carter & Brother,	No. 6, Reed House	Erie.
J. H. Burton,	No. 5, "	"
W. P. Judson, & Co.,		Waterford
J. A. White,		Girard.
N. J. Clark & Bros.,		Fairview.
W. & J. W. Campbell,		Edenboro,

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Norman Callendar,	Meadville.
C. W. Burton & Co.,	"
W. & J. W. Campbell,	Cambridge.
Perkins & Leffingwell,	Woodcock.
Cummings & Shatuck,	Evansburg.
J. L. Parks,	Adamsville.
L. H. Walkley,	Ashtabula, Ohio.

And by dealers in Medicines generally.
Dec. 22, 1850. 1y33

KEYSTONE MUTUAL

Life & Health Insurance Co. of Harrisburg, Pa.

THIS Company continues to insure lives on more favorable terms than any other company in the State; and as an evidence of the utility of such institutions, and the promptness of this company in paying losses when they occur, they respectfully refer to the following letter of Mrs. Schoyer:

Practical Examples, Showing the Advantages to be Derived from Life Insurance.

Mr. Solomon Schoyer, a highly respectable commission merchant at Pittsburg, effected an insurance of $5,000 on his life with the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, on the 17th of July 1850. He received his policy, and paid his premium on the 20th of July, 1850, and died in a fit of Nightmare on the 22d day of July, but two days after he received his policy. He had enjoyed uninterrupted good health all his life up to the very moment of his death. His widow, Penelope Schoyer, received from this company within 30 days after his death, $5,000 as will be seen by her letter of acknowledgement below.

To the President and Directors of the Keystone Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Harrisburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—The prompt manner in which your efficient agent, Mr. Henry Sproul, attended to the claim of myself and family for insurance upon the life of my late lamented husband, S. Schoyer, and the promptness with which the Company paid that claim of $5,000, impels me to take this method of returning to the company my thanks, believing as I do that your company possesses advantages for life insurance over most of the companies now in the country, and that its business is conducted by judicious and careful managers and agents. I would cheerfully recommend your Company to all who may wish to avail themselves of its benevolent operations. PENELOPE SCHOYER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22, 1850.

Still another, showing the wise forethought of a Clergyman.

Rev. T. Marshal Boggs, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., took out a policy of Insurance in this company in June, 1850, for $500. He died of Erysipelas fever on the 10th of Nov. 1850; but by his providcent care and forethought left to his bereaved family his Policy of $500, which had cost him but $23

For particulars, and rates of insurance, see the company's pamphlets, or call on *the Secretary at his office, No. 29, Market* st. Harrisburg, or S. Mervin Smith, Agent for Erie County, Office 3 doors west of Laird & Rust's Store.

DR. LUTHER REILY, President.
J. W. WILSON, Sec'y.—January 28, 1851.

Awful Conflagration.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his old stand, No. 2, Commercial Exchange, where he will be pleased to show those favoring him with a call the largest stock of Clothing ever offered in the city of Erie; among which will be found black, blue black French and Dress coats, plain and fancy Pants, Satin, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vests, Drawers, Overhawls, Shirts, Handkerchefs, Cravats, &c., not like that sold by our neighbors, manufactured in the East and represented as their own manufacture, but it is all of my own make; to prove which, I will warrant all garments sold by me to be well made. I have just received the spring and Summer Fashions, and am prepared to get up all kinds of Garments to order, on short notice, and give a man "Fits" in the latest style. All garments made by me are warranted and if they don't come under the head of "Fits" you are not compelled to take them. As I am not doing business on a One Horse scale, but on the Coach and Four style; therefore I am able to sell Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any establishment in Erie. If you don't believe it just call round at No. 2, and we will show you the papers.

Also, Cutting done in the latest style.

I have also just received my spring and summer stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods among which will be found blue black, blue black, brown and green cloth, plaid, mixed, drab and plain C'assimeres, plain and fancy doeskin, do. silk, satin Marseilles and Valencia Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. I am also receiving a large importation of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c., direct from Europe.

Ladies Dress Goods of all kinds, such as poplins, berage and Mousline de Laine, plain and figured Alpacca, Lawns, Ginghams French and English Merinoes, plain and dotted Tartons, Lace Veils, black silk Lace, linen, cotton and muil Edging, bell ribbons, a few pieces of Canton Crape, &c., all of which will be disposed of as cheap as they can be purchased at any other establishment in this city. MOSES KOCH.

Erie, April 19, 1851.

SPRING TRADE!

J. H. FULLERTON has in store and is manufacturing a large variety of boots and shoes, which are offered at wholesale and retail at the lowest market rates. The following embraces a part of the variety:

Jenny Lind Slips,		Men's Congress Gaiters,	
" " Gaiters,		" Oxford Ties,	
Ladies Congress Gaiters,		" Calfskin Boots,	
" Polka "		" Morocco "	
" colored "		" Brogans,	
" Kid Buskins,		Calf "	
" " Slips,		" Kip "	
" " Boocees,		" Thick "	
" White Kid Slips,		" Kip Boots,	
" " Balls,		" Thick "	
Misses Fancy Gaiters,		Boy's "	
" Polka "		" Kip "	
" Kid "		" Calf "	
" " Slips,		" Brogans,	
Children's Kid,		" Morocco Brogans.	
" Leather.		April 17.	

CARTER & BROTHER,
No. 6, Reed House.

HAVE on hand a very extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, so that they are enabled to fill the orders of Physicians of whatever school, or no school, with every article in their line, and of such quality as to enable the intelligent physician to calculate their action with reasonable certainty. Their terms are such as cannot fail to suit all reasonable persons.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—We wish to buy any quantity of wrought Iron Scraps, delivered at our store, and will pay in goods at cash prices. COMPTON, HEVERSTICK & Co.
April 19, 1851.

Engraving on Wood.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.
Fredonia, July 27, 1846 M. S. PETTIT.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Artificials, &c., at SELDEN & SON.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.—It is said by those who have examined it, that I have the largest and best assortment ever brought to this place. RUFUS REED,
Erie, May 24.—2 No. 3, Reed House.

LAWNS.—Plain, Printed Figured and Embroidered Lawns for sale at JACKSON'S.

VESTINGS.—Plain, Plaid, Striped and figured Silk Vestings Satin do—Wait figured and Buff Cassimeres and Marsaites Vestings at SMITH JACKSON'S.
Erie, May 24, 1851 2

Erie Livery Stable.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they still continue the Livery business at their old stand on State Street, near Third, where Horses and Carriages of all description may be found at all times ready for use, and prices to suit the times. Please give us a call. MARTIN & BRIGGS.
Erie, June 14, 1851. tf3.

SPRING MILLIBRY!

Mrs. M. Curtis

HAS returned from New York with the latest style of Spring Bonnets, and a full assortment of Millinery Goods, consisting of Straw and Silk Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Children's Bonnets, Boy's Hats, &c. Gloves, Hosiery, Fans, Collars, Combs, Dress Trimmings Mantillas, &c

Straw Bonnets cleaned and pressed in the latest styles.

☞Milliners furnished with goods at reduced prices.☜
Erie, April 19 1851.

GOOD NEWS!

RAILROAD and Plank Road matters equitably settled, enabling all to arrive at the Depot, No. 3, Perry Block, where the subscribers are just receiving a general and well selected stock of reasonable goods, embracing the varieties usually kept in Dry Good Stores, which are opened at prices that cannot fail to please. Particular hereafter. Please call and examine quality and prices. *No charge for exhibiting goods.*

April 19. ARBUCKLE & KEPLER

NEW GOODS.
No. 5 Cheap Side, On Hand.

THE Subscribers are now receiving daily by Express and Canal a large and general assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of,

Dry Goods,	Groceries,
Hardware,	Crockery,
Paper Hanging,	Iron, Nails, &c.

And a great assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools, all of which have been purchased for CASH and will be sold at a small advance GEO. SELDEN & SON.
Erie, May 3, 1851. 5t,

☞ At a meeting of the Erie County Mutual Insurance Company held at the Treasurer's office, on the 30th ult, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

C. M. Tibbals,	A. W. Brewster,
J. H. Williams,	Smith Jackson,
J. C. Marshall,	William Beaty,
J. H. Fullerton,	J. H. Haynes,
Harley Sherman,	George Selden,
J. D. Clark,	N. W. Russell.

On motion: *Smith Jackson* was chosen President, J. H. Williams, Treasurer, R. J. Sibley, Secretary.

The Office of the Company, is now removed to the Register and Recorder's office. REUBEN J. SIBLEY, Sec'ty.
Erie, May 10, 1851. 3t33

National Series of Standard School Books.

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

First Lessons in Arithmetic, School Arithmetic, University, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, Practical Geometry.

COLLEGE COURSE.

Bourdon's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Surveying, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows, &c.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy,
do. First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
do. School Compendium of Nat. Philosophy,
Clark's Elements of Drawing.
Page's elements of Geology,
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology,
Reid and Bain's Chemistry and Electricity,
McIntire's Astronomy and Globes.

HISTORILS.

Willard's School History,
do. United States and Historical Charts,
do. Universal History and Temple of Time, and Historic Guide.

Sciences of the English Language

Clark's New English Grammar,
Parker's Rhetorical Reader,
Watt's Improvement of the mind,

ELECUTIONARY WORK

Northend's Little Speaker, American Speaker, School Dialogues, Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, Britton and Sherwood's School Song and Hymn Book.

Fulton and Eastman's System of Penmanship and Book-Keeping, with chirgraphic Charts and Key.

☞ The above list of books have been prepared with particular reference to the educational improvement of our country. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to examine these works in reference to their merits and their special adaptation to the public schools and higher Universities of our country. For sale wholesale and retail, by

O. D. SPAFFORD.
May 24.—2 Agent for A. S. Barnes, & Co.

GREAT WESTERN TIN SHOP.

The *subscriber would inform his friends* and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his old stand, No. 2, Commercial Exchange, where *he will be pleased to show* those favoring him with a call the largest stock of Clothing ever offered in the city of Erie; among which will be found black, blue black French and Dress coats, plain and fancy Pants, Satin, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vests, Drawers, Overhawls, Shirts, Handkerchefs, Cravats, &c., not like that sold by our neighbors, manufactured in the East and represented as their own manufacture, but it is all of my own make; to prove which, I will warrant all garments sold by me to be well made. I have just received the spring and Summer Fashions, and am prepared to get up all kinds of Garments to order, on short notice, and give a man "Fits" in the latest style. All garments made by me are warranted and if they don't come under the head of "Fits" you are not compelled to take them. As I am not doing business on a One Horse scale, but on the Coach and Four style; therefore I am able to sell Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any establishment in Erie. If you don't believe it just call round at No. 2, and we will show you the papers.

Also, Cutting done in the latest style.

I have also just received my spring and summer stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods among which will be found blue black, blue black, brown and green cloth, plaid, mixed, drab and plain C'assimeres, plain and fancy doeskin, do. silk, satin Marseilles and Valencia Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. I am also receiving a large importation of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c., direct from Europe.

Ladies Dress Goods of all kinds, such as poplins, berage and Mousline de Laine, plain and figured Alpacca, Lawns, Ginghams French and English Merinoes, plain and dotted Tartons, Lace Veils, black silk Lace, linen, cotton and muil Edging, bell ribbons, a few pieces of Canton Crape, &c., all of which will be disposed of as cheap as they can be purchased at any other establishment in this city. MOSES KOCH.

Erie, April 19, 1851.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 13 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.
Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Eagle Corn Plows.

WE have made arrangements for making and vending the much approved Double Mould Board Corn Plows, patented by Rich. Eagle, of Troy, N. Y. They are warranted to please. Also, single mould board, with Cast or Wooden beams, as may be desired, for sale at the Erie Steam Foundry.

le, May 31. [3] SENNETT & Co.

MORE NEW GOODS.—We have made arrangements by which we shall receive weekly the latest styles from the city. Persons wishing the latest styles will do well to call at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST.

H. P. STOCKTON,

(Successors to William N. Lewis, & Co.,)

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and gentleman of Erie, and people generally, that he has opened a choice stock of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Jewelry, Silver Ware, Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods, etc., etc., (north of the Court House, one door west of State street,) which he will be pleased to exhibit and will sell at prices most reasonable. A call is respectfully solicited.
Erie May 24.

CROCKERY.—We have received a large consignment of Crockery Ware of every variety of patterns, which we will sell cheap for cash. at No. 1, Wright's Block. LAIRD & RUST
May 31.

COAL SHOVELS can be found at No. 3, Reed House. RUFUS REED.

PAPER HANGINGS.—*We have a large stock of various styles* direct from the manufacturers, which will be sold at lower figures than can be purchased elsewhere in this city.
May 17. LOWRY, BROWN & CO.

BRASS KETTLES—A good assortment at the new store of
May 17. LOWRY, BROWN & CO.

PIC NIC MITTS Long Fillet—do. Pic Nic Gloves and Mohair Mitts for sale at JACKSON'S.
Erie, May 24, 1851. 3

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

BY request of some of the members of the Erie County Agricultural Society, the subscriber brought on and offers for sale the following articles.

Emery & Co's, Horse Power and Threshing Machine.
Sub-soil Plows.
Corn Planters ann Seed Drills,
Log Powers for churning, driving grind stones, &c.,
Cornstalk cutter and crushers,
Hay and Straw Cutters,
Emery's improved compressing and thermometer churn combined, 10 teeth Garden Rakes, Hay Forks, improved still Scythe stones, &c.

Having made arrangements for the Agency of the above, together with all articles in Agricultural Machinery and Farming Implements, I can furnish at Wholesale or Retail, on the same terms as the manufacturers, adding transportation, and as all articles are warranted, the attention of Farmers and others is solicited. D. S. CLARK,
Erie may 10, 1851. State street, 2 doors north of Fullerton's.

New Goods for the People.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Nails, Liquors, &c. which is large and well selected and bought cheap, and will be sold at very low prices for ready pays. (*no reward for it,*) as cheap as any other in Erie. Good madder prints from 4½c to 9c, and the best English and Merrimac at 12½c per yard, and all other goods in proportion.

Wishing to do a more ready pay business will make the prices so low as to induce persons to make ready pay for their goods.—People are requested to call and take a look at my goods and prices. It will cost nothing to do that, and will oblige yours &c.
Erie, May 3, 1-51 SMITH JACKSON.

New Store, New Firm!

NEW GOODS!! NEW PRICES!!!

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of Lowry, Brown & Co., and they are now receiving and opening at their store in the Sennett Block, a large and well selected stock of fashionable and seasonable

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

among which may be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinettes, Plaids, Flannels, Ginghams, Prints, Poplins, de Laines, Lawns, Evalinas, Silks, Laces, Cambrics, Bonnets, Fans, Parasols, &c. A most beautiful lot of Vestings, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Crockery, Shelf and heavy hardware, Iron Steel, Nails, spikes, Glass and Glassware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, and a well selected Stock of Ready Made Clothing.

Also, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Carpenter Tools. Farming implements, &c., The stock is about as large as can be found in Erie, and will be found as cheap as the cheapest. We solicit, and hope to merit a *share of public* patronage. Give us a call, and we will satisfy you as to goods and prices.

M. B. LOWRY,
Erie, April 26, 1851. SENNETT & CO.

SUGAR cured Hams and Shoulders, cured by ourselves, expressly for this market. Also, 40 Barrels Mess Pork for sale by R. T. STERRETT & SONS.
May 31. 3

Kiln Dried Lumber.

CARTER & BROTHER have on hand at their Planing Mill and Lumber yard, on 11th St., east of the Furnace, a quantity of Kiln dried Pine and White Wood Lumber. Planed and Matched Flooring, warranted superior to any worked by hand. Builders will save money by buying their Stock at this establishment, where it can be furnished planed in a superior manner, and sawed into any shape desired. Cash paid for Flooring and Clear Pine.
Erie, May 21, 1851. 3

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullnes', or blood to the Head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, *dimness* of vision, dots or webs

before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes; pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits; can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STOR

No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures effect, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, without, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston *Bee*,

The Editor said, Dec. 22.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia Chronic and Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint by the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Scott's Weekly, one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 25:

"*Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters*, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120, Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

PRICE REDUCED TO 75 cts. PER BOTTLE.

Also for sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa; Lampson & Goff, McKean Corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.
Erie, 1851. 1yn22

Cash for Lumber!

THE Subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Whitewood Lumber, viz: 1 and 1¼ Boards 1¼, 2½, 3 and 4 Inch Plank; Counts 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 3 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thickness: 1¼, 1½, 2½, 3 and 4 inches: Cherry and all kinds of shipping lumber. The Subscribers will make contracts for any mount of the above mentioned Lumber to be delivered the coming season. Twelve foot is the most desirable length to have Lumber sawed.
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TH DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, *Anthems, Motetts, etc.. from the best Foreign and* American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most *complete collection of sacred music ever published*, for sale at the Bookstore of O. SPAFFORD.
Erie, Nov. 30, 1850, n29

PULVERISED CORN STARCH—Of unequaled purity, with *full directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., for sale by*
Erie, January 18, 1851. JOHN McCANN.

Keystone Paper Mills,

ERIE, PA.

PERKINS & SELDEN

MR. ELIHU MARVIN having disposed of his interest in the above establishment, and in the business of Marvin & Perkins, to Samuel Selden, the business will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, under the name of Perkins & Selden, who will settle all accounts of the late firm. Oct 19,

RUFUS L. PERKINS, SAMUEL SELDEN.

SOAP.—A largelot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices, for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.
Erie May 4, 1850; 51

$100,000 REWARD!!!

Great Excitement at No. 4, Wright's Block!

Jinny Lind not Coming!

BUT I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. are receiving every day at their store, No. 4, Wright's Block, the most choice and select assortment of goods in their line ever offered in this market.

Coats, Pants and Vests,

of the finest materials, of the best fit, and of the most superior workmanship, are sold at this establishment so cheap that a man will make more by buying than going without. In short their *articles are*

AFFORDED SO CHEAP!

that hereafter there can be no excuse for seedy Coats, soiled Vests or dilapidated Pants. But their stock of *Ready Made* Clothing is not the only inducement held out to a "*Fat, Ragged and Saucy Public*" to give them a call, for their stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

is unsurpassed for variety, Fashion and, above all, Cheapness; and as they have employed

An Experienced Knight of the Shears,

well and favorably known for many years in this city and county they can warrant good fits to the most fastidious. They have Goods from the finest fabrics to the coarsest, so that every one can be suited. They have a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Shirts from the finest Quality to the Coarsest Hickory Shirt, handkerchiefs, gloves, socks, scarfs, under garments, collars, Bosoms, together with every thing in our line. We have a general assortment of

**Ladies Fashion